LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,526 New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1885.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captains.	FRIDAY 1885.
M. ROME	5013	1000	G. F. Cates	13th Nov.
L. CLYDE	4124	800	E. M. Edmond	20th „
—GWALIOR	2733	500	P. Harris	27th „
L. HYDASPES	2984	500	G. Scrivener	4th Dec.
M. PARRAMATTA	4759	900	W. D. Anderson	11th „
L. ANCONA	3128	600	R. G. Murray	18th „
—NIZAM	2726	500	W. J. Webber	25th „

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	On 1885.
MIRZAPORE	3887	600	R. Harvey	13th Nov.
CATHAY	2983	500	J. P. Hassall	27th „
NEPAUL	3536	600	T. J. Alderton	11th Dec.

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, October 14, 1885.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON *via* Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; and return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every four weeks (see general advertisement), and the voyage to the former port is accomplished in 19 days in fair weather (21 days during the Monsoon). The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 27 hours.

Fares to London, by the sea route or *via* Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent :—
First Class, Rs. 680. Second Class, Rs. 370.

Coupons for the Railway journey must be taken before leaving India.

Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.
Bombay, March 27, 1885.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 24th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount. To Marseilles Rs. 20, 10, and 5 extra, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the handbooks.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months, respectively, from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

	Tons.	H.P.	
DOMENICO BALDUINO (late China)	5,000	850	1st Dec. 1885
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	850	1st Jan. 1886
MANILLA	5,000	850	1st Feb. 1886

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of Sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days to London via Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples, are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Nov. 3, 1885.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

s. s. ASIA	3550	480	J. Craig	17th Nov.
s. s. BELGRAVIA				to follow.

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

For rates of passage and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, Nov. 5, 1885. Agents.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, and Co., Bombay,
GRINDLAY and Co., Calcutta,

BOOK PASSAGES by P. & O. and all other Steamer without charge for Commission.

HAVE A LOOK

AT OUR SILVER LEVER WATCH at Rs. 35 before buying, and you will give it the preference before any other.

The Watch as it is now, is the result of 20 years experience in the Indian watch trade, and we guarantee it to be the most perfect watch ever offered to the public for such a small outlay.

Being the manufacturers ourselves, the buyer obtains the watch from first hand. This explains its cheapness.

The Watches are of medium size in heavy engine turned silver cases, either hunting or half hunting. Guarantee 3 years.

To be obtained only direct from our firms at Bombay, Calcutta, and Secunderabad.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

MICROSCOPES.

THE Company's fully illustrated Catalogue of these Instruments is now published and will be forwarded on application. Their stock comprises a great variety of the instruments most specially adapted for work in this country, and made for the Company by Nachet, Pramowsky, the maker to the French War Department, and other trustworthy manufacturers. The instruments have all been specially selected and the quotations are extremely low.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY.

AIR PUMPS.

	Rs.	a
AIR PUMP, Tate's Double-action ; contains two pistons in one barrel. Length of barrel 16", stroke 8¾", Bore 1¾"—7" plate. Brass Clamp to screw on table	73	8
AIR PUMP, double barrels, 6¼ inches long, 1½-inch bore, 4½-inch stroke, with 8-inch plate, on mahogany stand, and stopcock between the plate and the barrels	100	0
AIR PUMP, double barrels, 7 inches long, 1½-inch bore, and 5½-inch stroke with 8-inch ground plate, on mahogany stand, supported by four pillars with small gauge plate	160	0
AIR PUMP, with three barrels, serving either for rapid action at lectures or for more complete exhaustion for researches	250	0

AIR-PUMP APPARATUS—

	Rs.	a
CLAMPS, Brass each	5	0
BALANCE WEIGHT and CORK	7	8
BAROMETER TUBE and COLLAR	10	0
BELL EXPERIMENT, for illustrating that Air is essential to sound, in mahogany stand	5	0
BLADDER and LEAD WEIGHT	7	8
COLLAR and HOOK	10	0
FILTERING CUP, or MERCURIAL SHOWER	5	0
GUINEA and FEATHER EXPERIMENT, 3 Falls	14	0
Do. do. Tall Glass Receiver for ditto	8	0
MAGDEBURG HEMISPHERES, for illustrating the pressure of the atmosphere	12	8
AIR-PUMP RECEIVERS, with knob at top and welt at bottom, accurately ground, diam. 8 inches each.	5	0
Do. do. do. 10 „	7	8

KEMP & COMPANY, Limited,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "BURMAH," 1,081 tons, on FRIDAY, 13th November, at 11 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangarole, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, on MONDAY, 9th November, at 11 a.m., (unless delayed by non-arrival of outward English Mail) calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ARCOT," 1,782 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 11th November, at 4 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 6th November, 1885. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED good for one or more passengers, any day, from any Railway Station in India to all parts of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, America, Australia, &c., allowing breaks of journey any where *en route* and available by ALL TRAINS AND ANY LINE OF STEAMER.

Through Bookings to London *at the lowest possible fares.* Quotations and every information *re* Quarantine, Steamer Sailings, Sleeping Cars, &c., freely given. Cook's Coupons for nearly 800 Hotels. Pamphlet of routes with map, Ans. 4, post free.

Address—THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY : RAMPART-ROW, OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.
CALCUTTA : 10½, Old Court House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE BRITISH PHARMACOPŒIA,

NEW EDITION.
Price Rs. 4-8 Cash.

TREACHER AND Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SATIN OR SILK FANS.

NEW & ELEGANT DESIGNS JUST RECEIVED.

PLAIN BLACK, Sizes 13" to 17", from Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 each.

BLACK, WHITE or CREAM COLOURED, from 13" to 18". Beautifully and artistically decorated with Crewel work, Hand-painted Flowers, Birds, and Foliage, from Rs. 8 to Rs. 30 cash.

TREACHER & CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CHRISTMAS
AND
NEW YEAR
CARDS,
AND
NOVELTIES,
FOR
PRESENTS,
In great variety.
Now on View at the several
Establishments of
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SILK LONG CLOTH.

A NEW FABRIC adapted for Ladies' and Children's Dresses and Underclothing.

Plain Ecru-tinted in piece of 50 to 54 yards, 34 inches wide. Rs. 2 per yard.
in cut Rs. 2-4, per yard.

TWILLED SILK LONG CLOTH.

The same colour and material but slightly thicker, very suitable for Gentleman's Coats, Shirts and Undervests or sleeping suits.

Price per piece of 50 to 54 yards, 30 inches wide Rs. 2-4 per yard.
In cut Rs. 2-8 per yard.

SAMPLES ON APPLICATION.
Agents to the sole Proprietors :
TREACHER AND Co, Limited,
HEAD OFFICES—BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

LITHOLYDIUM ZACHARIŒ

SPECIFIC for GOUT and allied diseases.

It acts with all the certainty of a chemical re-agent, affording relief and clearing the kidney secretions within twelve hours after commencing its use ; and it is regarded as a GREAT MODERN DISCOVERY. It is free from Colchicum, being purely saline.

Bottle, Rs. 16.

KEMP & COMPANY, Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

MEDICINE CHESTS.

MANY hundreds of KEMP and Co.'s Medicine Chests are in use throughout India, and it is one of the customary precautions of life in this country, if residing or travelling at a distance from medical aid, to keep one of suitable dimensions always at hand.

The Company's Catalogue contains descriptions of thirty different patterns, comprising chests of Solid Leather, Plain and Polished Wood, and Block Tin. They vary in size from the small case for the pocket to the large chest for employers of labour, and in price from Rs. 6 to Rs. 130, filled.

Each Chest is furnished with a copy of "Kemp's Companion to the Medicine Chest" (3rd edition).

The Company have designed a special pattern of Chest for the remedies recommended in

"Moore's Family Medicine for India," of which the price filled is Rs. 22.

Also a special pattern for the remedies recommended in

Dr. G. Yeates Hunter's Domestic Medicine. Price, Rs. 75.

Intending purchasers are recommended to write for Catalogues, or to describe the purpose for which the Medicine Chest is required, and mention limit of price.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

GYMKHANA KIT.

TREACHER & Co., Ld., import only the best Goods from the leading English Houses, which are manufactured under the Company's own instructions and in accordance with their long and practical experience specially to meet the requirements of the Indian climate.

LAWN-TENNIS KIT.

BALLS—The Regulation and Perfect Seamless, Rs. 8 and Rs. 12 per dozen.
BATS—Champion, Cork-handled, Double Strung, Pinders Pull Tight and others, from Rs. 6-4 to Rs. 15.
NETS, with Poles complete, PRESSES, &c., &c.

CRICKET KIT.

BALLS—Treacher's 2, 3, and 4 Seam ; Dukes's 2 and 3 Seam.
BATS—Practice, Single, Double, Treble, and All Cane.
BATTING GLOVES, LEG GARDS, STUMPS, and every other necessary.

BADMINTON.
RACKETS.
BOXING.
DUMB BELLS.

FENCING.
FOOT BALL.
GOLF.
POLO.

QUOITS.
HORIZONTAL BARS.
BICYCLES.
TRICYCLES.

SPORTING AMMUNITION AND REQUISITES.
FISHING KIT.
The best assortment in India.

IN-DOOR GAMES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
PLAYING CARDS, CHESS, COMPENDIUMS, &c., &c.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SHERRIES.

THESE have been selected with the greatest care, and are particularly adapted for this climate being soft, dry, and fully matured. We particularly draw the attention of consumers to our "OLOROSO," a dry and fragrant wine suitable for either dinner or dessert.

10 per cent. for cash			Credit. per case.	
16	4	Pale medium dry	18	0
20	0	Vino de Pasto	22	0
20	12	Manzanilla	23	0
24	6	IMPERIAL OLOROSO	27	0
28	0	Amoroso	31	0
34	4	Ammontillado Fino	38	0

BODGER, WARBURTON & CO.

DRESSMAKING ESTABLISHMENT

NEW GOODS !

NEW GOODS ! !

NEW DRESS MATERIALS

Cashmeres and Washing Materials in all the newest shades.

PATTERNS POST FREE.

BALL COSTUMES ELEGANTLY MADE.

MRS. LAKE'S SHOW ROOM. } 7, Church Gate Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG'S INDIAN CIGAR FACTORY.

NEW CROP ! FRESH STOCK !
OF
CHEROOTS AND CIGARS,

Manufactured of choicest Trichinopoly and Dindigul Tobacco, carefully selected from the NEW SEASON'S CROP, to the high-class quality of which, he would respectfully draw the special attention of SMOKERS.

The different Brands held in stock are all *specialities*, of superb finish, and GUARANTEED quality, and Mr. Neuberg is confident that they will meet that approval from connoisseurs he has always studied to indulge.

CHEROOTS.

	Per 1,000	Per 100
THOMSON'S PRIME	Rs. 22 0	Rs. 2 8
Do. No. 1	„ 19 0	„ 2 2
DAWSON'S PRIME	„ 20 0	„ 2 4
Do. No. 1	„ 18 0	„ 2 0
PASHAS No. 1	„ 20 0	„ 2 4
Do. No. 2	„ 18 0	„ 2 0
NONPAREIL	„ 15 0	„ 1 12

CIGARS.

	Per 1,000	Per 100
PREMIERS	Rs. 27 0	Rs. 3 0
REGALIAS	„ 24 0	„ 2 12
LONDRES	„ 22 0	„ 2 8
FAVORITAS	„ 20 0	„ 2 4
PRINCIPES	„ 18 0	„ 2 0
CONCHAS	„ 18 0	„ 2 0

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT IN BOMBAY.] [ESTABLISHED 1850

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co.,

BOMBAY FOUNDRY AND IRON WORKS
KHETWADY BOMBAY,
ENGINEERS, IRON & BRASS FOUNDERS, &c.
MANUFACTURERS OF CAST AND WROUGHT IRON MATERIALS.

IRON ROOFS
ROAD ROLLERS
LAMP POSTS
GIRDERS
BRIDGES

CRANES
CYLINDERS
GATES
RAILINGS
COLUMNS

BEVEL AND ROPE GEARINGS,
ORNAMENTAL AND GENERAL CASTINGS.

OUR Foundry, one of the largest in India, is complete with every appliance for all kinds of General Loam and Heavy Castings up to 20-tons weight. The Fitting Department, furnished with First-Class Machines for every description of High-Class Work, and the Smithy, are under our personal supervision. Orders entrusted to us will be promptly executed and efficiently discharged.

Machines, Tools, &c., imported through our Agents from the well-known English makers

PLANS AND ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & CO.

NOVELTIES.

THE PAPER-WEIGHT TIMEPIECE.

THIS very portable TIMEPIECE is so constructed that it can be used as a Paper-weight, is a most useful and handsome appendage to an Office-table or Library. It goes in any position with unvarying regularity and is enclosed in a neat morocco case. The winding is acted upon by a permanently fixed key. Self registers dates. Supplied in a neat morocco case complete.

Rs. 35.

THE ROULETTE WATCH.

This Watch is encased in strong Nickel Silver and, besides being an accurate Time-keeper, has on the reverse a Roulette Dial which can be acted upon by a spring. Keyless. Complete in case with 2 years' guarantee.

Rs. 30.

THE RACE-GAME WATCH.

This Watch is encased in strong Nickel Silver and, besides being an accurate Time-keeper, has on the reverse a Dial with the "Horse-Race Game," which can be acted on by a visible spring. Keyless. Complete in case with 2 years' guarantee.

Rs. 30.

THE "POPULAR" WATCH

In strong Nickel Case, Keyless, Sunk Winding Button, has the same appearance as one of our "Original Keyless Lever Campaign Watches."

Rs. 15.

NOTE.—Repairs of Watches, Clocks, Spectacles, Jewellery, &c., &c., most efficiently executed by trained workmen.

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,
MANUFACTURING GOLD & SILVER SMITHS,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,
OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK-TOWER,
BOMBAY.

PURE INDIAN (KANGRA VALLEY) TEAS.

MORTON, MAJU & CO.,
SUPPLIERS OF HIGH-CLASS TEAS TO MESSES, CLUBS, &c.
SOLE AGENTS FOR COL. HAWES' AND OTHER FIRST CLASS TEAS.

OUR celebrated and unrivalled TEAS of the choicest quality (from Col. HAWES' and other Plantations) cannot be surpassed by any other Teas in India. We offer our unsurpassable selection of the BEST and CHEAPEST Kangra Valley Teas, possessing an exceedingly fine and delicious flavour, a real Luxury to every Tea-Drinker.

Numerous Testimonials from different Connoisseurs prove that our Teas have enjoyed the highest reputation for their purity and delicacy of aroma. A LARGE STOCK of HOLTA TEAS on hand.

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION. 22, CHURCH-GATE-STREET, BOMBAY

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WALSH, LOVETT & Co.,
from 41 Meadows-St.
To
18, ESPLANADE-ROAD,
next door to the National Bank.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S CLARETS.

ON DIRECT Orders,—from our BORDEAUX HOUSE,—MESSES, CLUBS and Large BUYERS may obtain better advantages than any Bombay Competitors can offer.

"GOOD WINE NEEDS NO BUSH."

TERMS ON APPLICATION TO
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

F. BESSON & CO.,

BRASS AND WOOD MUSICAL INSTRUMENT-MAKERS TO HER MAJESTY'S ARMY AND NAVY,
SOLE INVENTORS AND PATENTEES OF THE "PROTOTYPE" SYSTEM OF MANUFACTURE,
Which is the only Certain and Scientific means of obtaining the exact Reproduction of any number of equally PERFECT Instruments.

THIRTY-NINE MEDALS OF HONOUR FROM ALL NATIONS SINCE 1837.
GOLD MEDAL, INVENTORIES EXHIBITION 1885.
THE GOLD MEDAL, PARIS EXHIBITION, 1878. GRAND DIPLOMA AND MEDAL, PHILADELPHIA 1876.
First Degree of Merit, Sydney, 1880. Highest Award, Melbourne, 1881, and Bordeaux, 1882.
GRAND DIPLOMA OF HONOUR, AMSTERDAM, 1883. 1st CLASS CERTIFICATE & MEDAL, CALCUTTA, 1884.

SOUNDY & CO., LIMITED,
SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

DAMASK TABLE LINEN,

IMPORTED FROM THE BEST IRISH MANUFACTURERS.

TOILET COVERS, TOWELS, BEDDING, &c.

THORPE AND CO.

Super Double Damask Table Cloths.
2½ yards by 2, from Rs. 7-8 to Rs. 10-8 each.
2½ yards by 3, „ Rs. 10-8 to Rs. 20-0 „
Table Napkins.
From Rs. 8-8 to Rs. 18-8 per dozen.
Round or Square Doyleys.
Rs. 6 per dozen.
Superior Double Damask, cut by the yard to suit the largest Tables, recommended to Messes, &c.
Rs. 7-8 per yard.
Toilet Covers, Best Marcelled Fringed.
Rs. 2 and Rs. 2-4 each.
Barnsley Huckaback Towelling.
Rs. 15 per dozen.
Unbleached Barnsley Huckaback Towels.
Rs. 10-8 per dozen.
Real White Turkish Towels.
Rs. 18-8 and Rs. 30 per dozen.
Real Brown Turkish Towels.
Rs. 18-8 and Rs. 30 per dozen.
Horrocks's Best Twilled Sheets.
Single Sheets, Rs. 9-8 per pair.
Double Sheets, full size, Rs. 12-8 per pair.
English Pillows.
Eider Down, Feather, Horse Hair.
Rs. 7-8 and Rs. 9-8 each.
Real Whitney Blankets, Scarlet or White.
Rs. 16-8 to Rs. 24 per pair.
Infant's Blankets, Bound Pink or Blue Silk.
Rs. 10-8 per pair.
Artic Eider Down Quilts.
Rs. 25 to Rs. 30.
Traveller's Resai.
Rs. 3-8 to Rs. 7-8.

THORPE & CO.,
RAMPART-ROW
BOMBAY.

HOSIERS,
GLOVERS,
SHIRT-MAKERS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EXTRAORDINARY SEANCE,
TOWN HALL, BOMBAY,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY,
NOV. 11th & 14th at 9 p. m.,
MR. STUART CUMBERLAND,
the world-famed Thought-reader will as above give
TWO PUBLIC REPRESENTATIONS,
illustrating his astounding gift of
DIVINING THE UNUTTERED THOUGHTS
of distinguished Bombay citizens in
FULL VIEW OF THE AUDIENCE.

Mr. Cumberland will give experiments similar to those so successfully performed with
THE EMPEROR OF GERMANY,
THE PRINCE OF WALES,
THE RT. HON. W. E. GLADSTONE,
and by special invitation at the Principal Courts of Europe.

Prices : Reserved Seats Rs. 5; Unreserved Seats Rs. 3. Plan and Tickets at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

MAGIC PAVILION
OPPOSITE THE BORI-BUNDER STATION.
GRAND OPENING NIGHT,

and every night grand performance by Trioptican Dissolving Views Apparatus, where a Series of sceneries and life-like objects will be shown never before witnessed in India.

Don't lose the opportunity.

Prices to suit everybody.

CHUBB'S PATENT CASH-BOXES,
Fitted with Chubb's Patent Detector Lock and two Keys.

No. 1—6	by 4	by 2½	Rupees	13-8
No. 2—7½	by 4½	by 3	,,	15-0
No. 3—9	by 5½	by 3½	,,	17-4
No. 4—10	by 6	by 4	,,	19-8
No. 5—11	by 6½	by 4½	,,	21-0
No. 6—12	by 7	by 5	,,	22-8
No. 7—14	by 8	by 5	,,	24-12

Illustrated Price-list, free by post.
SOLE AGENT IN BOMBAY,
EDULJEE PESTONJEE,
47, Parsee Bazaar-street, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS indebted to or having CLAIMS against the ESTATE of the late LIEUTENANT D. F. R. ANCKETILL, 2nd D. C. O. Belooch Regiment, who died at Karachi on the 26th August, 1885, are requested to communicate with the undersigned within one month from this date, after which no claims can be recognised.

G. F. BRYANT, Lt.-Colonel,
2nd D. C. O. Belooch Regt.
President Committee of Adjustment.
Hyderabad (Sind), 1st November, 1885.

NOTICE.
SALE! SALE!! SALE!!!

ABOUT ten thousand maunds of COSTUS ROOT (KOTE LUKREE) are to be SOLD to the highest bidder at the undersigned's Office on 25th December, 1885.

Intending Purchasers are requested to be present at the undersigned's Office on the above date or to send their rates in sealed covers before 25th December, 1885.

For other particulars apply to the undersigned.

DEWAN LUKHPAT RAY,
Secretary to H. H. the Maharaja of Kashmir, &c.
Dated Jummoo, the 1st November, 1885.

THE Editors of the *Indian Antiquary* will be happy to give a PREMIUM of FIFTEEN RUPEES, in every case in which it is wished for, on every new Copper-plate Inscription, not previously published in this Journal (or by Mr. Fleet elsewhere), and not of a later date than the twelfth century A. D., of which the originals may be sent in to them for inspection. Postal charges will be borne by the Editors; and accordingly each set of plates, packed safely in a wooden box, should be sent by Parcel Post *unpaid* ("bearing"), and should be addressed to J. F. FLEET, Esq., Bo. C.S., C.I.E., care of the General Post Office, Bombay. (*N. B.*—Value-payable Parcels will not be accepted.) The plates will be returned, with the postage fully prepaid, after as little delay as may be necessary to enable Mr. Fleet to take his own impressions of the plates and photographs of the seals.

Gentlemen who send in plates are invited to send at the same time their own articles on them for publication,—or to intimate whether they will afterwards send articles or will leave it to the Editors to arrange about the publication. Nothing will be done to forestall anyone in the credit of being the first to bring to public notice any inscription of particular importance. All that is sought is that Mr. Fleet should have the opportunity of examining the original plates, and of preparing his own impressions for photo-lithography from them. But the first publication of any inscriptions on which the above premium is paid, must be in the *Indian Antiquary*; and the articles on them must be in the Editors' hands within three months from the time on which the premium is paid, otherwise the Editors are to be at liberty to take up the publication themselves.

Office of the "Indian Antiquary."
14th October, 1885.

MADON'S
COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION
WITH
LACTO-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.
USED AND RECOMMENDED BY THE MEDICAL FACULTIES.

MADON'S COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION, &c., is a known specific remedy for Wasting Diseases arising through any cause.

MADON'S COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION, &c., has been used with great success in cases of defective Assimilation, Cough, and Consumption.

MADON'S COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION, &c., is employed in various forms of Dyspepsia, but chiefly in those presumed to depend upon the Debility of the Stomach, and other diseases caused through Defective Nutrition.

MADON'S COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION, &c., never fails to cure Rickets in Children.

MADON'S COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION, &c., is entirely free from disgusting smell and taste of Cod-Liver-Oil, is miscible in water, milk or coffee.

MADON'S COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION, &c., is taken readily by children and females and delicate patients without the least repugnance.

Re. 1 per bottle.

"Your COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION, &c., has done my patient a great deal of good."

"The COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION, &c., was given to a young boy with weak heart. I am glad to say he is improving. The boy takes it without the least dislike. I therefore herewith convey my heartfelt thanks."

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

JUST ARRIVED.
A Fresh Supply of the Celebrated
SAINSBURY'S
LAVENDAR WATER,
A Highly Concentrated Perfume.
Per bottle, Rs. 2-8.

COOPER, MADON & Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ALWAYS ON HAND.
THEATRICAL MAKE UP COLOURS AND PIGMENTS.
BURNT CORK (Prepared) for Negro Minstrels.
BLANC DE PEARL (Powder or Liquid).
CARMINE for the Face.
CHROME for Sallow Complexions, &c.
GRENADINE for the Lips.
LINING COLOUR for Wrinkling the Face.
MAIDENS BLUSH for reviving Youthful Bloom of the Cheeks.
PATCHES FOR THE FACE to used in Powder Costume.
PENCILS FOR THE EYELIDS and VEINS.
POWDERED ANTIMONY for shading the Hollow of the Eyes, &c.
PREPARED DUTCH PINK, for Pale and Wan Complexion.
PREPARED WHITING for Pantomimes, &c.
ROUGE DE THEATRE.
MAKE-UP BOX, containing all of the above Colours, with applying Materials complete.

COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

VELOUTINE
OR
SUPERFINE VIOLET POWDER
FROM
RIGAUD & CO.,
OF
PARIS AND LONDON.

AN excellent Cosmetique, free from all impurities, is recommended for imparting a natural bloom to the skin and complexion, supersedes all preparations of this kind, being made from purest materials and exquisitely delicate Perfumes.

COOPER, MADON & Co., Limited,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.
Mr. N. Salinger..............................Business Manager.
Mr. Arthur Rigby ....Stage Manager.
THE
ENGLISH OPERA BOUFFE COMPANY.

Notwithstanding the great success of the Pirates which was received by another grand Audience the Management beg to announce for
MONDAY, NOVEMBER 9TH
Gilbert and Sullivan's Æsthetic Comic Opera
PATIENCE,
OR
BUNTHORNE'S BRIDE.
CHARACTERS.

Colonel Calverley Major Murgatroyd Lieut. The Duke of Dunstable	Officers of Dragoon Guards.	Mr. Herbert Salinger. Mr. Fred. Reid. Mr. Frank D'Este.
Reginald Bunthorne (A Fleshly Poet)		Mr. Arthur Rigby.
Archibald Grosvenor (An Idyllic Poet)		Mr. Arthur Fawcett.
Lady Jane Lady Angela Lady Saphir	Rapturous Maidens	Miss Elsa Wilson. Miss Lena Salinger. Miss Julie Emmett.
Patience ....(A Dairy Maid)......		Miss Tilly Saroney.

SOLDIERS, MAIDENS AND VILLAGERS.

SPLENDID NEW COSTUMES AND APPOINTMENTS.

FULL ORCHESTRA UNDER THE LEADERSHIP OF MR. GEORGE WILSON.

To make the Season a Thorough Success the Management have reduced the Prices of Admission to the Stalls to Rs. 3.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Boxes	Rs. 12	Second Seats............	Rs. 2
Reserved Seats .... ,,	3	Pit	Re. 1
Back Seats		....	Annas 8.

Box plan now open at SOUNDY & Co., Ld.
Doors open at 8-30 p.m., commence at 9 p. m.

TOWN HALL,
BOMBAY.
GRAND EVENING CONCERT
GIVEN BY
The Celebrated Prima Donna,
SIGNORINA LUISA MARCHETTI
AND
MAESTRO MENESINI.
TUESDAY, 10TH NOVEMBER.
PROGRAMME.

1 Aria.........Maria de Rhoan......... Signorina Marchetti.		Donizetti.
2 Pianoforte ...La Cascade Morceau de Concert........... Maestro Menesini.		Lange.
3 Polaka........J. Lombardi .... Signorina Marchetti.		Verdi.
INTERVAL OF TEN MINUTES.		
4 Cavatina .....Betly .... Signorina Marchetti.		Donizetti.
5 Pianoforte ...Fantasia Rigoletto .... Maestro Menesini.		S. Smith.
6 Romanza ......Lucrezia Borgia .... Signorina Marchetti.		Donizetti.
7 Pianoforte ...J. Militaire Valse Brillant.. Maestro Menesini.		Menesini.
8 Cavatina ....Juramento .... Signorina Marchetti.		Gastanbide.

Reserved seats ... ... Rs. 4.
Second seats ... ... Rs. 2.

Plan and Tickets at SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

FOR SALE the PROPERTY of a CAVALRY OFFICER going to England :—
A Bay Arab Geld, aged 14-2.
A Grey Arab Horse, aged 14-2.
A Holland Express Rifle 4·50 single barrel 100 loaded Cartridges. Rs. 300.
This Property on view at Great Western Hotel.

NOTICES.

THE VICTORIA COTTON GIN AND PRESS CO., Ld.
BROACH.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the year ending 30th June, 1885, of Rs. 42-8 per Share being at the rate of Rs. 5 per cent. per annum has been declared and made payable on and after the 2nd November, 1885, to Shareholders whose names were on the Company's Register this day.

By order,
GREAVE, COTTON & CO.,
Secretaries & Managers.
Broach, October 31, 1885.

NOTICE.

ATTENTION is invited to the advertisement in the *Fort Saint George Gazette* of the Commissary of Ordnance in Charge Arsenal, Madras, for the SUPPLY of TENTS of the Ordnance Establishments at Madras, Rangoon and Bellary.

F. J. MORTIMER, Lieutenant-Colonel, R. A.,
Commissary of Ordnance in Charge.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION at Cocanada, on SATURDAY, the 28th November, 1885, in lot or lots as may be determined hereafter the good-will, premises, implements, furniture, &c.,
of the firm of
ROBERTS & Co.,
Cigar Manufacturers, Cocanada,
(Established 1865)
as a going concern.
For particulars apply to

A. MACNAB,
Administrator to the Estate of the late John Paterson,
Sole Proprietor, Cocanada.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHERS,
11, ESPLANADE-ROAD.
STUDIO OPEN DAILY.
FROM 9 A.M. to 4 P.M.

THE BHOWNUGGER COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that between 2 p. m. and 3 p. m. on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of November 1885, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 7, Hummum Street, Bombay, has been fixed by the Chairman of the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company, held on the 26th day of October 1885, and adjourned to the 31st day of October 1885, as the TIME and PLACE for TAKING the POLL which was demanded at the said Extraordinary General Meeting upon the following Resolution :—

"4. That the Liquidators be and they are hereby "empowered to do all acts and exercise all powers "comprised in Sections 201 and 202 of the Indian Com- "panies' Act 1882."

Notice is hereby also given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders in the said Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 7, Hummum Street, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of November, 1885, at 3 o'clock p. m., to confirm the following Resolution which was passed at the said Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the said Company held on the 26th day of October, 1885 and adjourned to the 31st day of October 1885, viz.

"1. That the Bhownugger Cotton Manufacturing "Company, Limited, be wound up voluntarily under "the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act 1882."

And also to pass the following Resolution :—

"That every power which could be exercised by "the Liquidators jointly shall or may in the case of "the absence at any time from Bombay of one or more "of the Liquidators be exercised by any three or more "of the Liquidators for the time being present in "Bombay without the consent or concurrence of the "Liquidator or Liquidators, who may at such time be "absent from Bombay as aforesaid."

By Order of the Directors,
R. HYDE CHEETHAM & Co.,
Secretaries, Bhownuggur Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ld.
No. 7, Hummum Street, Bombay, November 5, 1885.

NOTICE No. 1328.
WOODEN PADDLE STEAMER.
FOR SALE.

TENDERS for the PURCHASE of H. M. I. M. Steamer "MAY FRERE," will be received by the director of the Indian Marine at Bombay, up to noon of TUESDAY, the 1st December, 1885.

2. The vessel will be sold with engines, boilers, masts, sails, awnings, and spars, anchors and cables, boats and such other stores as may be on board, as she now lies in Bombay Harbour.

3. Each tender before being opened must be accompanied by a treasury receipt for a sum equal to 25 per cent. of the amount offered, and the balance must be paid within 48 hours of acceptance of the tender and before delivery is taken. The tenders will be submitted to the Government of India for orders.

4. The vessel will be at the risk and charge of the purchaser from the date the acceptance of the tender by Government is communicated to him.

5. The following description of the vessel is believed to be correct, but any errors or misdescription shall not annul the sale nor shall any compensation be allowed on that account :—

Tonnage gross register	245
Tonnage net register	180
When built	In the year 1864
Where built	at Bombay
Extreme length .... (Length between perpendiculars 168 feet.)	184 feet
Extreme breadth............................ (Breadth over paddle boxes 35 feet 6 inches.)	19'-8"
Drought of water when deep.. Forward	8'-3"
Aft	8'-3"
Engines	Oscillating
Boilers	Two oval tubular
Horse Power... Nominal	100
Indicated	300
Speed full	10 Knots
Coal that can be stowed in Bunkers	40 tons
Coal that can be stowed elsewhere..........	25 tons

6. The vessel will be open for inspection on applying for an order to the Director of Indian Marine on and after the 9th of November, 1885.

J. HEXT,
Director of the Indian Marine.
I. G. Dockyard, Bombay, 27th October, 1885.

FOR SALE.
1—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.
BY
W. WEDDERBURN, BOM. C. S.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.
May be had at the office and at the book-sellers.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

MAHABLESHWUR READY-LAID DAK.—Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

PEROSHAW BURJORJEE, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier, to H. E. the Rt. Hon'ble Lord Reay, Governor of Bombay. Most comfortable Phaeton and Tonga. Dawks ready laid for Mahableshwar, Panchgani and Satara, on moderate terms. Address Main-street, Poona.

GOLDEN DROPS for DEAFNESS and NOISES in the Head. 12as. per phial.—BARTON and Co., Limited, Bombay and Poona.

OUR MOTTO.—Small profits and quick returns, a single article at wholesale price, cheapest House in India for Europe Goods.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

PHOTO FRAMES in great variety from 2 annas each. Birthday Cards from 1 pice each. Wall Brackets from 8 annas each. Cheap novelties.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

JEWELLERY.—Silver Lockets from Rs. 3. Silver Watch Guards from Rs. 5. Gold Guards from Rs. 15. False and Fancy Ring and Jewellery very cheap.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

ALBUMS (Floral) to contain 36 Photos, annas 14 each. Full size to contain (10) Cabinet and (80) Carte de Visit Rs. 2-8, cheapest ever offered.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

GAMES.—The New Japanese Ball Game. The Russian Target and several latest Invented Games of Europe. Just received.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

UP-COUNTRY RESIDENTS.—Try our case containing 50 pieces of useful Glassware and Majolica for Rs. 15 only. Details of contents on application.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

SPIRIT STOVES.—So compact and handy, a real boon to distressed Mothers for warming Milk; also to sick patients. Price Rs. 2-4.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

TO LET, from 1st December, 4th floor, 103 Frere-road, at present occupied by Mr. S. DREWET. Apply on the premises.

TO-DAY ICES, Vanille, Nougat, Lemon, and Rose Also Wines and Spirits of the best quality, at Vienna Confectioner, Church-gate-street.

WANTED an engagement anywhere, as a first-class Clarionet Player. Apply to P. F. DIAS, Volunteer Band, old Sailors' Home, Bombay.

WANTED, by a single gentleman about 1st December a light and airy bed and bath room, with board in the Fort. State terms. X. Y. Z., *Bombay Gazette.*

THE "HOLDFAST" LAWN-TENNIS Shoe (Registered) made specially for India, Rs. 9-8 per pair.—THORPE & Co., Outfitters, Rampart-row, Bombay.

DRESSING-CASES, WATER-PROOF, Holding Nail-Brush, Tooth-powder, Soap, Pomade, Tooth Brushes, Comb and Brushes, Sponge, &c. Each Rs. 6-8 and Rs. 8-8. THORPE & Co., Rampart-row, Bombay.

WANTED a light cool bed and bath room in the Fort, by a single gentleman, with or without board, furnished or unfurnished. State terms. Address M. D., this paper.

TO be let or sold, opposite Chinchpoogly Station, Delisle road, Bungalow No. 264, with or without large outhouse, fit for Residence, Factory, Engineering works, etc. Apply there 6 to 12 a. m. daily.

WANTED a Native Negative Retoucher. Must be a good man, one who can colour photographs preferred. Apply to Madhowrao and Babajee, 15 Lohar Chal, Bombay.

ON VIEW at "The Chummery," Breach Candy, opposite the Temple, valuable household furniture, Soundy's Pianoforte, Roberts's Billiard Table, &c., to be sold on MONDAY, November 9th.

NEURODYNE.—An infallible remedy for nervous exhaustion, loss of power, bad memory, liver complaints, &c., sold only by COLLETT & Co., Ld. Rs. 2 per bottle.

TOM SAYERS GRAND BOHEMIAN BAND at TEMPLE BAR, TO-NIGHT, at 9. Admission to Gallery, Re. 1.

PHOTOGRAPHERS SENSITIZED PAPER in hermetically sealed tin cylinders of 1-3rd quire each, Rs. 5, per tin. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

PARUCK'S FANCY BAZAAR, Esplanade Cross-road. Come one, come all and see the new Goods, of all varieties at very moderate prices.

PERRIER JOUET, B Brand, reserve cuvée Champagne, Magnums Rs. 114; Quarts Rs. 57 and Pints Rs. 30-8 per dozen. Apply, LYON and Co.

ADELPHI HOTEL, BYCULLA, near the Byculla and Grant-road Railway Stations. situate in a quiet locality, large airy Rooms.

CEYLON FLANNEL.—A new thin texture for Shirts and Sleeping Suits. Unshrinkable Shirts 7-8. Suit 15. BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited.

TO LET, a newly-built Bungalow on Dadysett Hill, Nepean Sea-road, Khumballa. For rent, &c. apply to N. J. Dady, 10, Dadysett House, Fort.

REDUCED PRICES.—Trimmed Hats and Bonnets, Mrs. COULSON, Milliner and Dressmaker, Carnac-road, near Crawford Market.

CEYLON TEA.—Rangalla Estate. Sample Tins of 6lbs. can be obtained from the Wholesale Agents, PHIPSON & Co., Bombay. Rs. 7-8 per tin.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1885. Price, Rs. 5, with postage Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PLATELAYER.—Appointment available on open line for thoroughly qualified man. Salary Rs. 150. Apply to CHIEF ENGINEER, Southern Mahratta Railway, Poona.

HOMEWARD BOUND.—Gladstone Bags, Deck Chairs Portmanteaus, Overland Trunks. Most moderately priced. JOHN MAHOMED and Co., 16, Meadow-street, Fort.

BAEL FRUIT PRESERVE.—An elegant remedy for bowel complaint, a remedy for chronic Dysentery and Diarrhœa.—FERNANDES & CO., Chemists, &c., Bombay.

POTTED MEATS.—Partridge, Turkey, Turkey and Tongue, Veal and Ham, Potted Salmon, Bloaters, Shrimp Paste.—PEARSE and Co., Apollo-street.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a week, contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports, imports, and other commercial news. Subscription, Rs. 12 per year.

£6 466 527·17·5 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year £549,974-10-10 Stg.

ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS.—Furniture coverings in Tapestry, Damask, Reps, Cretonnes, Chintz, etc.—JOHN ROBERTS & CO., General House Furnishers, 18, Marine-street.

CLEARANCE SALE.—Hurgovun Vanmali & Co., Esplanade Cross-road, are closing their millinery and dressing department and disposing of their stock for next to nothing. Come early.

BEST, cheapest House in Bombay for Gold, Silver Jewellery, Phulkaris, Persian Carpets, Indian shawls, Bukhara stone, Necklace (a New Novelty.)—Herjimull & Co., Rampart-row, Bombay.

KEROSINE OIL, for cash only, 150 Degrees Snow flake, Rs. 4-12, Refined 125 Degrees Rs. 3-12, for sale Apply to NANSEE KHYRAZ & Co., 13, Meadow-street. One case contains two Tins of Oil.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY, cheap edition for up-country readers, published twice a week, same size as the *Gazette* Daily. Subscription Rs. 12 per year; postage, Rs. 3.

LADIES' BLACK SATIN PARASOLS, lined with cardinal, old gold, and cream ornamented handles and beautifully edged with Lace. Rs. 3-12 to be had only at the Cash Bazaar, Limited, Fort.

ATTENTION! SELLING OFF! Zephyrs, Cambrics, & Pompadours, strong and fast possible colour, latest style for ladies' dresses; at 4 annas per yard, net cash or V. P. Samples free on application. Try at Y. A. LACKA & Co.

CHOCOLATE and MILK, Cocoa and Milk, Cocoatina, West India Arrowroot, Pearl Barley, Scotch Oatmeal, Baking Powder, Egg Powder.—PEARSE & Co., Apollo-street.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily,
" " " Overland Summary,
" " " Weekly Budget,
" " " Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide,
Maclean's Guide to Bombay

and for all other publications issuing from this office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co ranch Establishment East-street, Poona.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 12th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twists, &c.—
1 case black woollen cloth, superfine.
5 ,, playing cards.
4 ,, magenta colour.
On account of the concerned ex s. s. Thames—
1 case Price and Gosnell's real old brown windsor soap.
1 ,, concerned essence of white rose and damask rose.
2 ,, assorted toilet soap.
10 ,, green dye in ½ lb. tins.
4 cases brass wire.
5 ,, Schnapps.
4 bales brown papers.
5 ,, grey shirtings.
6 Richard patent improved steam engine indicator with spring and scale.

MENESSE & CO.
Bombay, 9th November, 1885.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 9th instant at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—
10 bales grey shirtings.
5 ,, ,, dhoties.
7 cases prints.
10 ,, white mulls.
1 ,, ,, flannel.
1 saw bench, leather belting, and large driving wheel.
1 set new dinner service and half set of cut glassware.
12 tins EA 28lbs. Prussian blue paint.
50 reams blotting paper, 17 and 18lbs.
On account and at the risk of Abdooltyeb Heptoolabhoy—
2 cases india-rubber coloured balls, ex s.s. Huzara.
By order of Golabchund Kessowjee, and on account and at the risk of Sonee Valljee Gangjee.
2 pearl, diamond, ruby and emerald, tanmania, 5 diamond pudducks, 1 diamond nose ring, 1 brilliant nose ring, 1 gold ring and 13 pearls.
On account of Pranjeevun Munorbhoy—
1 pair gold sakla and 1 silver lota.
AT 2 P.M.
1 strong open carriage.
1 handsome English-built light mail-phaeton in very good order.
1 ,, English-built brougham.
1 light buggy.
1 strong office shigram.
Any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 9th inst., sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "The Chummery," Breach Candy, opposite the Mahaluxmee Temple, the valuable and handsome french-polished carved and plain blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a first-class full-sized slate billiard table, by John Roberts, with billiard and pool balls, cues, marking board, &c., complete, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, first-rate pictures, handsome kerosine oil table and hanging lamps, superior Brussels carpets, &c., &c., the same comprises rich glassware, handsome dinner dessert and breakfast services, best plated cruet pickle stands, tea and coffee service, spoons and forks, dishcovers, vegetable dishes, bread basket, fish knives in case, ice picture, table cutlery by Mappin, handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood carved and plain furniture, such as a set of blackwood oval dining table in 6 pieces, drawingroom, easy, low, longarm and mallet and Madras pattern arm chairs, drawing room, pier, side, large size writing, sofa, round, side and dressing and washhand tables, drawing-room, sofa, and reclining couches with spring cushions, sideboard, book and hatstands, dumbwaiter, handsome chiffoniers and ornament stands with mirror backs, handsome inlaid bookstands, ornament and toilet stands, 3 seated ottoman, a sweet-toned sympathetic grand square pianoforte by Soundy & Co., a first class mahogany full sized slate billard table by John Roberts with balls, cues, marking-board, lamps, &c., complete, billiard benches, flower stands, brass bedstead with spring and hair matresses complete, single and double cots complete, clothes and gown presses, handsome inlaid dressing and washhand tables, handsome almyra with mirror glass door, teapoys, screens, chest of drawers, dressing glasses, handsome Brussels and Cambay carpets, handsome pictures, handsome China and Japanese flowervases, and card plates, wind proof, hanging and table lamps, sets of brass single and tandem harnesses, gentleman's saddle, bath and dispense room furniture, copper utensils, a collection of choice plants in pots, &c., &c.

Catalogues are ready and the property is on view.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 10th instant, sale commencing at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Doongersy-road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome french-polished carved and plain blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, one light buggy by Silk and Son, handsome table ornaments and marble flower vases, Brussels carpets, table and hanging lamps, handsome large size oleographs, &c., &c., the property of HORMUSJEE NUSSERWANJEE VAKEEL, Esqr., Solicitor, refurnishing his bungalow. The same comprises rich fern pattern glassware, best plated hot-water curry dishes, tea and coffee service breakfast companion, bread basket, decanter stands, spoons and forks, handsome French-polished carved and plain blackwood and teakwood furniture, such as a set of teakwood dining tables in 3 pieces, Madras pattern sideboard, dumbwaiter with mirror glass, 3-seated ottoman, drawing-room, pier, oval, writing, round and Madras pattern dressing and washhand tables, drawing-room, easy, folding, straight, rocking and Madras pattern arm and without arm chairs, drawing-room, conversation, reclining and sofa couches, round teapoys, pier, side, dressing and washhand tables with marble tops, tripod stand, round teapoys with marble tops, carved whatnot, handsome drawing-room Chinese screen, teakwood glass-door book cases, iron bedstead complete, handsome double door almyra with mirror glasses, English dressing glass, handsome dressing table with dressing glass, a handsome gilt 15 day clock, strikes half hour, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, marble flower vases and baskets, rich table ornaments, handsome duplex table and hanging lamps, single light hanging argand lamps, first rate large size oleographs, &c., &c.
At 2 p. m.
1 second-hand English-built buggy by Silk and Son.
Catalogues are ready and the property is on view.

SALE OF COMMISSARIAT STORES.

Under instruction from the Executive Commissariat Officer, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Commissariat Storekeeper-General's stores, Town Barracks, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 10th instant, at 12 o'clock noon.

A quantity of Commissariat stores consisting of dead stock, provision, cattle equipment, grain crushing machine, &c.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SCANTLINGS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 11th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Mazagon, Darookhana, by order of Mr. Meerzamull Shewbux—

150 tons superior teak scantlings and posts of various sizes.

In lots to suit purchasers.

On THURSDAY, the 12th inst, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Rampart Row, Fort, opposite Watson's Hotel, the office furniture of C. A. GRAVES, Esq., consisting of tables, chairs, presses, screens, &c., of which full particulars will appear hereafter, and which will be on view 3 days before sale.

Under instructions from the Bombay Port Trust, Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Malet Bunder on THURSDAY next, the 12th inst., at 2 p.m.

A quantity of iron files, paint, &c.

In lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE ORDNANCE STORES AND FIRE ENGINE.

Under instructions from the Commissary of Ordnance, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public auction at the Bombay Arsenal on FRIDAY, the 13th inst., at 2 p.m.

A large quantity of unserviceable Ordnance stores consisting of copper buckets, timber, firewood, paulins, leather pieces, harness, &c.; also one fire engine by Strand and Mason.

On SATURDAY, the 14th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 5, Cowasjee Patel-street, Fort, at the back of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a mahogany sympathetic square pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Soehne, as good as new, being only a few months in use, rich table ornaments, handsome flower vases, kerosine-oil table and hanging lamps, pictures, carpets, &c., the property of F. G. BAILEY, Esq.

The property will be on view 4 days before sale.

SALE OF SUPERIOR FANCY WOOLLEN CLOTH.

On SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

4 cases superior fancy woollen cloth for coats, trousers and suites, just landed ex s.s Ravenna, consisting of hairline, west fancy, Scotch fancy, tweed, grey Derby fancy check, stripe fancy, west stripe, Scotch tweed, brown Derby, striped worsted Scotch tweed, drab hairline, olive drab, brown and black diagonal overcoating, brown, drab green, and olive beaver, black, blue and olive, green and brown melton, fancy mix melton, indigo blue, large and small curl nap, woaded Oxford nap, black and brown Moscow Scotch trable milled fancy tweed, mix solid corks, fancy solid worsted coating, check worsted coating, Scotch fancy coating, fancy milled suiting, &c.

The pieces which are from 7 to 10 yards in length will be sold singly (one piece at a time) to suit all buyers, and is now on view.

On SUNDAY, the 15th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 1, Lady Jamsetjee Road (Mr. Shapoorjee Nusserwanjee Bhedwar's Bungalow) at Mahim, opposite to Mahim Refreshment Room, the valuable and handsome carved and plain French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, Tucker's hanging argand lamps, 5 and 7 light hanging chandeliers, handsome pier glasses in gilt frames, table ornamented clocks, pictures &c., the property of a Parsee gentleman.

Full particulars will be given hereafter and the property will be on view 4 days before sale.

On SATURDAY, the 21st inst., sale commencing at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Victoria Cross-road, Byculla, the valuable and handsome frenchpolished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, rich table ornaments, handsome flower vases, kerosine oil, table and hanging lamps, pictures, carpets, &c., the property of C. A GRAVES, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter, and the property will be on view 7 days before sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, 9th November, 1885.

INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies' team-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Postage Free published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 5, APOLLO-STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE AND SURPLUS STORES AT THE GUN CARRIAGE FACTORY, COLABA.

Under instructions from the Superintendent, Gun Carriage Factory, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 9th instant, at 1 p.m., sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place—

A quantity of unserviceable and surplus stores consisting of old tools, brass filing, timber, wood, &c., &c.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 10th instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms delaine for ladies and gentlemen dress, of flannel half woolen and half silk, flannel all woolen, check half silk, and half cotton, embroidered silk pieces, satin, silk satin, silk lady's socks, prints of different sorts, and many other varieties.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

The above is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 11th inst., at 4 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, under instructions from Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co., sell by Public Auction, at the premises at No. 11 and 15, Hornby-row, next to the office of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.

The whole of the building materials of the two houses. For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 14th inst. at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their rooms—

1 case of large and small Letts's Diaries.

Will be sold in small lots to suit purchasers.

On WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 37, Middle Colaba, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished plain and carved household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome mahogany grand square pianoforte by Broadwood and Sons, a handsome large size fish aquarium with gold fish, rich Brussels and velvet carpets, firstrate oleographs in guilt frame, handsome Hink's duplex table and hanging kerosine lamps, a handsome strong English-built large four-seated open carriage by "Harrison," sets of single harness, &c., the property of W. G. CORKE, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On a date to be fixed hereafter, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Land's End, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood, plain and carved french-polished household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome mahogany grand square piano, by Kapps, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, an English-built four-seated open carriage, by Gutteridge, London, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c. &c., the property of J. FACHIRI, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 9th November, 1885.

NOTICES

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

WITH reference to the notice published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, No. 28, dated 25th September, 1885, page 189, SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Commissariat Storekeeper General, Madras, until 12 o'clock noon on the 9th December, 1885, for the supply of 12,295 lbs. of SOAP COUNTRY for washing Palliasses. Sample should accompany Tender.

Receipts will only be granted for the quantities actually found after they have been in store for 2 months. Any loss in weight by dryage during that time will be at the risk of the Contractor.

(By order of the Coms. General)
F. C. W. RIDEONT, Lieut.,
Commissariat Storekeeper-General.
Madras, 5th Oct. 1885.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN COPAL VARNISH COMPANY,
JAPAN MAKERS, OIL BOILERS & BURNERS.
Manufacturers of
COPAL VARNISHES FOR COACHES AND RAILWAY CARRIAGES,
VARNISHES FOR IRON AND TIN AND ALL INDOOR AND OUTDOOR WORK.
SPECIAL DIE STAMPERS, AND CRYSTAL PAPER VARNISHES,
PURE BOILED LINSEED OIL & TURPENTINE
Managing maker—C. J. NICHOLLS.
Arcot (Madras).

AIR CUSHIONS AND PILLOWS.

Circular Cushions.

Ribbed to centre, diameter 15 inches, Rs. 5-0; 18 inches Rs. 6-0.

Oblong Cushions.

Ribbed to centre, 18 inches by 15 inches Rs. 6-0; longitudinally ribbed 16 inches by 12 inches Rs. 4-8; 18 inches by 15 inches, Rs. 6-0; 22 inches by 18 inches, Rs. 7-0.

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, LD,
CHEMISTS TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

Plain Pillows.

Not ribbed, 18 inches by 13 inches Rs. 3-8.
Do. 22 inches by 18 inches, Rs. 5-0; 26 inches by 18 inches Rs. 6-8.

Neck Pillows.

Three-quarters circular, Rs. 8-0.

AIR CUSHIONS AND PILLOWS.

BOMBAY, BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY
INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

TENDERS are invited and will be received up to 7th December, 1885, for the LOADING, UNLOADING and STACKING of COAL and MATERIAL, including Shunting and Marshalling of wagons at the Ajmere, Delhi, Sabarmati, and Khandwa Depôts.

Fomrs of Tender and conditions of Contract can be had from the Store-keeper's Office, Ajmere Depôt.

A deposit of Rs. 1,000 will be required to accompany this Tender.

Undersigned does not bind himself to accept he lowest or any tender.

W. S. S. BISSET,
Agent.
General Offices, Fort, Bombay, 2nd November, 1885.

BOMBAY, BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY
INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

TENDERS are invited and will be received up to 7th December, 1885, for the supply of SMALL STORES COUNTRY PRODUCE, &c. required by the Company during the 12 months commencing 1st January, 1886.

Particulars of the estimated quantities together with Forms and Conditions on which only Tenders will be accepted can be obtained from the Chief Store-keeper, Colaba, Bombay, and from the Store-keeper's Office, Ajmere Depôt, where samples can be seen on and after 10th instant.

The right is reserved to select any one or more items from any Tender without reference to the other items on the same Tender and the Tenderer shall be bound to supply the same at the Tender rate.

A deposit of Rs. 1,000 will be required to accompany the Tender in respect of this Contract and as a further security for the due performance of the contract a deduction of 10 per cent. will be made from each payment until the total deposit amounts to 5 per cent. of the total estimated cost of the items to be supplied.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

W. S. S. BISSET,
Agent.
General Offices, Fort, Bombay, 2nd November, 1885.

BOMBAY, BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY
INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR OILS, TALLOW AND COTTON WASTE.

TENDERS are invited and will be received up to the 7th December, 1885, for the supply of
Castor oil.
Kerosine oil.
Cocoanut oil.
Linseed oil, raw and boiled.
Tallow best clarified white.
Cotton waste No. 1 to Company's sample.
Do. No. 3 do. do.
required by the Company during the 12 months commencing 1st January, 1886.

Particulars of the approximate quantities required for delivery at the Bombay, Ajmere and Sabarmati Depôts, with forms and conditions on which only Tenders will be received, can be obtained from the Chief Storekeeper, Colaba, Bombay, and from the Storekeeper's Office, Ajmere depôt on and after 10th instant.

The right is reserved select any one or more items from any Tender without reference to the other items on the same Tender and the Tenderer shall be bound to supply the same at the Tender rate.

A deposit of Rs. 1,000 will be required to accompany the Tender in respect of each contract and as a further security for the due performance of the contract a deduction of 10 per cent will be made from each payment until the total deposit amounts to 5 per cent. of the total estimated cost of the items to be supplied.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

W. S. S. BISSET,
Agent.
General Offices, Fort, Bombay, 2nd November, 1885.

NOTICE.—Pursuant to Act XXVIII of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India entitled, "The Trustees and Mortgagee's Powers Act 1866," notice is hereby given that all persons being creditors of or otherwise having any claims upon or against the Estate of HORMUSJEE FRAMJEE WARDEN, late of Bombay, Parsi inhabitant, who died at Bombay on or about the 26th day of July, 1885, and Probate of whose will was granted on the 14th day of September, 1885, by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to BACHOOBAI, widow of BOMANJEE COWASJEE TUBACK, SORABJEE DOSABHOY FRAMROZE, and PESTONJEE EDULJEE MISTREE, the executors named in the will of the said Testator, are required to send into the said Executors addressed to the undersigned at his office at Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay, particulars of their claims upon or against the estate of the said testator on or before the thirtieth of November, 1885. At the expiration of such time the executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said testator or any part thereof amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have notice. All persons indebted to the estate of the deceased or having property of his in their hands, are hereby required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the said executors.—Dated this 14th day of October, 1885.

JEMSETJEE CURSETJEE CAMA,
Solicitor, for the Executors,
No. 2, Bell-lane, Fort, Bombay.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBER and PAID-UP CAPITAL............	3,200,000
RESERVE FUND	800,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted some through the Bank.

M. BLUM, Acting Manager.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED.)
CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND—£22 ,000.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNT are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	$4,500,000
RESERVE FOR EQUALIZATION OF DIVIDENDS	500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS....................................	$7,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS :
Chairman—Hon. F. D. SASSOON.
Deputy Chairman—A. MCIVER, Esq.

H. L. Dalrymple, Esq.	E. E. Sassoon, Esq.
H. Hoppius, Esq.	W. H. Forbes, Esq.
M. Grote, Esq.	C. D. Bottomby, Esq.
Hon. W. Keswick, Esq.	H. P. McIver, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER :
Hongkong—The Hon. THOMAS JACKSON.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

BOMBAY—INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts, at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

On Fixed Deposits :—
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

F. DE BOVIS,
Agent.
Offices of the Corporation, Church-gate-street, Bombay, November 9, 1885.

NOTICES.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9 HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to
OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5 ; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attentions Horse broken to single and double harness, in the yards single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.] The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

NOTICE

Messrs. HENRY S. KING CO.
LONDON,
EXECUTE ORDERS FROM ANY
CO-OPERATIVE STORE CATALOGUE,
supplying Goods of equal quality and at the same prices. No Orders executed unless accompanied by a full remittance.

KEATING'S BONBONS OR WORMS TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. it is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

GOLD MEDAL TEA.
TRADE MARK K T E IN A TRIANGLE.

THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY,
(SOCIETE L'ECLAIRAGE ELECTRIQUE, PARIS.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, FCS. 6,500,000.
OUR PRICES DEFY ALL COMPETITION.
HIGHEST REWARDS AT ALL THE EXHIBITIONS.

ELECTRIC MACHINES for 10 Incandescent Lamps..			Rs. 350
Do. for 6 arc lights	2,000 Candles, each	,,	1,200
Do. 10 do.	500 do.	...	1,200

SWAN'S AND OTHER INCANDESCENT LAMPS.
OUR PATENT WICK CARBONS give the steadiest light.
JABLOCHKOFF CANDLES improved-make.
INSULATED CABLE, GLOBES and other accessories.

NOTE :—OUR MACHINES work with LOW TENSION currents and do not present the dangers of other systems.

F. FISCHER,
Agent and General Manager for India.
41, Meadow-street.

FOR SALE
AT
JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR,

ONE handsome silver grey Arab horse, 5 years old, 14-3 high, a splendid mover in harness.

One grey Arab Galloway suitable to ride and drive.

One grey Waler suitable for a Brougham.

Just arrived per s. s. Duke of Devonshire one new handsome English-built Canoe-shaped Landau with patent head, suitable for one or pair horses, by Brainsby and Sons.

One second-hand English Barouch, very light.

One second-hand English Brougham, suitable for one horse.

And several other pairs for sale, from Rs. 400 to Rs. 1,000.

Apply to
JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:
TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER
AT THE
FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS IN GUJARAT,
BEING
A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,
WITH
An Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.
Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna.
Bombay Office, Rampart-row.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

NATIVE PRESS.

THE POONA INCIDENT.

The Resolution of the Government of Bombay on the little Poona *khatpat* appears to be so perfect as a whole as also in parts, that we really do not know how and where to put in a word of our own. It is best, therefore, to receive it with unprotesting silence; and we only wish Mr. Panit had acted similary when the storm broke out. What did it avail the timid little lamb—its explanation to the fox that it had never offended his vulpine Majesty? The Poona incident reminds us of that eccentric genious, Mr. Anstey, who knew so well to deal with official vagaries. Mr. Anstey was a man of ancient lineage who needed not to be taught etiquette from any official in India pretending to lay claim to any genteel usage or status. We will not mention names, but any of our readers is welcome to the cap if it fits him. Suffice it to say that the unknown one was a Judge of the Bombay High Court, a great stickler for official etiquette—not indeed for the honour or majesty of the law, but for the personal gratification of being "my-lorded" in a standing position. To get up every minute simply to say "Yes, my Lord" or "No, my Lord" tickled this learned judge vastly. And mighty wroth was his lordship one day when inadvertently Mr. Anstey did not rise up to mumble one word either in the affimative or negative—we forget which—and a squabble ensued which did small credit to the Court. Is not the incident written in the chronicles of the local High Court and the Bombay Press to the confusion of derelict official?—*Indian Spectator.*

The *Subodha Patrika* says:—The controversy regarding the National Anthem has been brought to a close by the orders of Government, but it is due to it to say that it has served to dispel the suspicion entertained by Europeans that a well-established rule had been broken at Poona and to show that the first insistance of Mr. Lee-Warner that all should rise and his violent attitude at the meeting, but for which the incident would have retained its due proportion, was uncalled for. It seems the fashion to think that as regards privileges natives are to be considered as not sufficiently advanced, but in the matter of responsibilities they must come up to the fullest English standard, and the slightest failure is at once taken to conceal dark intentions. This is certainly not fair or generous. We would conclude this subject by calling on the Bombay Committee of the National Anthem to be up and doing. Let them see that an approved version in the most popular air and metre is prepared in each vernacular, and that the identical song is sung whenever it is sung in that tongue; and more than that let them acting in concert with the heads of Government and of the European community in all departments arrange to bring at out a thorough understanding that to introduce the Anthem among the Indian people—which we heartily wish to do—it is not enough to proclaim it amidst salvos of artillery, that its introduction must be marked by a change in the personal bearing at least of the officials towards the people, if not of the two races—so that a European failing to be civil and kind ought to be held as guilty of discourtesy and disloyalty as any Indian failing in his duties.

The *Bombay Chronicle* says:—The tone and the spirit of the Resolution are all that could be desired by persons of moderate views taking an intelligent interest in public affairs. The more important features of the unfortunate incident have been reviewed in a calm and dispassionate manner and the official verdict ought to be admitted by impartial and sensible readers of the Resolution as being the result of a careful weighing of the facts and patient deliberation over the same by His Excellency the Governor in Council. The condemnation by Government of the conduct of the Poona Girls' School Committee and the rejection of the excuses advanced by the latter in palliation of the same and the expression by the Committee of "deep regret" on account of the same, together with the assurance that "nothing could be more remote from their intentions than to defend the action of erasing the National Anthem," serve to justify fully the proceedings of Mr. Lee-Warner, the Acting Director of Public Instruction. This able and trusted officer of the State had a difficult duty to perform, and the way of his performing it and the manner in which he acquitted himself under unexpected and embarassing circumstances, have been marked by an admirable spirit of candour, forbearance and patience and by consummate tact, prudence, and firmness, such as the occasion required.

Looking Ahead.

The question is being keenly discussed in India whether the General Election is to turn the Liberals to power or to keep the Conservatives in. In all human probability, the *Indian Spectator* thinks, the former will be the result, in spite of the unfortunate Irish factor. But it is very difficult to say anything for certain; there are generally so many unwholesome local influences at work in determining the momentous issue. Should our prophecy, however, turn out true—and we have often predicted events with tolerable success—and should the wisest of English statesmen once more be entrusted with the task of forming a ministry, he could not serve the long-neglected interests of this country better than by appointing our ex-Viceroy as Secretary of State for India. We have hitherto had a very indifferent treatment from British ministers, Liberal or Conservative, and Mr. Gladstone himself owes us some *amende* in this respect. Would it be too much for him to grant the prayer of the Indian population? We are not unaware of the principle by which the Liberal Premier is guided in making important appointments. But in this case it would not be hard to advance a score of reasons in favour of the proposal we have submitted. It must be treated as an exceptional case, and as such it would derive a value and a significance which, but for the fact that there could be no Liberal Secretary of State for India without the Liberal ministry being in office, would weigh more with the Indian politician than even triumph of the Liberal cause at the coming election. With Lord Dufferin as Viceroy, and Lord Ripon as Secretary of State, the "restless" spirit which is said to have come over India, thanks to half a century of liberal education, would soon make way for sober contentment. At any rate, we hope, never again to be blessed with one of your respectable elderly Whigs—the India Council is full enough, as it is, of aged wisdom that knows not of our present wants and requirements.

PRINCIPAL WORDSWORTH.

This is, we believe, the fourth time that our local contemporaries have suggested Mr. Wordsworth's name in connection with the shrievalty of Bombay. That is, his eminently worthy name has been before the public for the last eight years. And all along it has been honoured by omission. Similarly, we may add, that the Principal of Elphinstone College might have been Director of Public Instruction since about the same period. The local University, too, could not look up to a worthier Vice-Chancellor. Yet, for the very reason that he was the best man all round for any and all of these appointments, he has been studiously passed over in silence.—*Indian Spectator.*

BENGAL.

Fatal Accident.—On Sunday week three seamen, named Edward Von Disberg, John Dowling, and Henry Oakes, came ashore, and after drinking returned at 1 a. m. to Hastings, where the B S Cynosure, the vessel of the first man, was lying. The latter men belonged to the S. S. Engineer. Von Disberg appeared to be very much intoxicated, and went toward the edge of the pontoon, for the purpose of hailing out to the boat of the vessel. He reeled over the side and fell into the water. The boatmen, who were close at hand, rendered some assistance, with the comrades of Von Disberg, but no trace of him could be found. His body was recovered on Tuesday.—*Englishman.*

A Sailors' Frolic.—On Saturday night four sailors, while walking the Strand-road, came across a durwan, in the employ of Messrs. Bird and Co., asleep on a *charpoy*, near the door of the office opposite Armenian Ghat. Finding that he was too sound asleep to be aware of their presence, the sailors took the *charpoy* upon their shoulders and walked off with the man on it still sound asleep, till they came to Colvin's Ghat, near the Bank of Bengal, where they gently put down the *charpoy* without the man being disturbed, and left him. Towards the early hours of the morning the man woke up from his sleep, and was surprised and alarmed at finding himself where he was, and on making enquiries, was told by the people who were about how he came there. Several persons had witnessed what had taken place, and thinking it a good joke, did not disturb the man till he himself woke up. He being indignant complained to the police, only to be told that he had no business sleeping on the footpath.—*Indian Daily News.*

Serious Charge Against a Ship Captain.—At Calcutta, on Nov. 3, Captain Hunter, commander of the B. S. Routenburn, was charged in three separate cases by Thomas Brown, James McDode, and Michael Annis, a seaman, with having asked them for an illegal gratification of Rs. 6 per head. Mr. Upton, Crown Solicitor, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Cranenburgh for the defence. Mr. Upton stated that the facts alleged by the prosecution went to show that Captains of ships in this port are in the habit of levying black mail by demanding an extra fee from seamen to whom they give employment. They go to boarding houses and engage men, and receive from the boarding house-keeper a certain sum for each man. By this practice the Sailors' Home cannot ship men, as the captain cannot get anything from the Home. The defendant's act comes under section 20 of Act I of 1859 of the Indian Merchants Shipping Act, which provides against any person, more especially licensed shipping masters, asking for, or receiving any, gratification other than the authorised fee for shipping seamen. The facts of the case are that on Thursday, the 29th ultimo, the accused went to the Shipping Office, where he met one of the runners of the Sailors' Home with whom he had a conversation with reference to some men being sent to his ship. Mr. Edmond, a shipping agent, ordered the runner, whose name is Maloney, to send seven men for the inspection of the accused on board his ship. Maloney accordingly instructed Doyle, another runner, to take the man over, and Doyle the next morning took them to the ship and introduced them to the Captain. Captain Hunter, on seeing the men, said—"Very well; but I must have Rs. 6 from each man, or something for shipping them." Doyle on hearing this immediately left the ship with the men and returned to the Sailors' Home, where the matter was reported to Mr. Garbett, the Secretary. Mr. Cranenburgh contended that section 20 of Act I of 1859 of the Indian Merchants Shipping Act did not apply to Captains of ships or their officers, who could enter into any legal contract with the men whom they engaged. The section, in his opinion, applied to licensed shipping masters only. James Doyle, an outside runner of the Sailors' Home, said that on Thursday, the 29th October, he received certain instructions, in consequence of which he took seven men to the ship Routenburn for the purpose of shipping them. He sent for Captain Hunter, and they were all standing on the main deck abreast the cabin. He told the defendant that Runner Maloney had sent him down to him with seven men. The Captain said that was all right. Witness asked him if he would like to see the men's discharges. He replied—"Never mind; the last time I was here I had to pay very dearly for shipping men." He then said:—"I want Rs. 6 or something for shipping these men." The captain then walked away, and witness and the men came ashore and reported the matter to Mr. Garbett, Secretary, of the Sailor's Home. Mr. Cranenburhg, on behalf of the defendant, admitted the words used by his client, *viz.*, "I want Rs. 6 or something for shipping the men," but said that they were used in a jocular spirit. Two witnesses were called for the defence, after which their Worship's convicted the accused, and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 25 in each case; in default of payment to undergo simple imprisonment for a fortnight in each case.—*Indian Daily News.*

MADRAS.

Madras Municipal Mortuary Registers.—From the 24th to the 30th ultimo, 7 East Indians, 10 native Christians, 206 Hindus, and 35 Mahomedans died in Madras, making a total of 258 persons. The average of the corresponding week for the 10 previous years was 279. The deaths are thus classified; 57 from fever, 32 from dysentery, 21 from diarrhœ, and 148 from other diseases. The death-rate in the week under notice was 33·6 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of the ten previous years was 36·4 per 1,000 per annum.

Coimbatore Limestone.—A short time ago Mr. Bosworth Smith, the Government Mineralogist at Madras, suggested that greater use should be made of the Coimbatore limestone, which was easily worked, was very durable, of several colours, and capable of taking a high polish. The matter was referred by the local Government to Mr. Chisholm, the Government Architect, who has reported that "it is not a sound building stone, is too chippy to admit of fine carving, and too soft to receive a lasting polish." He also considers that it is far inferior to Pallavaram granite, and three or four times as dear when delivered in Madras.

A Fatal Dose of Morphia.—On of the Assistant Apothecaries under orders for Burmah died this morning, at the General Hospital, from, it is believed, morphia poisoning. Assistant Apothecary J. A. M. Doyle came down from Bellary to Madras about eight days ago, to proceed to Burmah. He resided in Old Jail-street, Black Town, with his wife, two children, and mother. He appears to have taken a dose of morphia, last night, and early this morning he showed symptoms of poisoning. At half-past 5 o'clock he was taken to the General Hospital, where all possible remedies were applied, but in vain. He was insensible when taken to the hopital, and died at ten minutes to 8 o'clock. The matter has been reported to the Coroner, in view of an inquest being held on the body this evening at the General Hospital.—*Mail*

Accident to the Titan Crane at the North Breakwater.—On Wednesday morning, at 9 o'clock, there occurred on the Madras Harbour Works, what had the appearence of being an appalling disaster, for the immense titan crane capsized in a fore and aft direction, the "beak" or overhanging part tilting downward, and allowing the crab and travellers-girders to run violently to the end of their rails and nearly off those rails to the ground. The machine was just completed and Mr. Thorowgood, the Superintendent of the Harbour Works, had fixed the 4th, as the day on which to put the gearing through its paces, as well as to test the balancing power of the whole machine, which is of rather a delicate nature in this respect. The machine was under the charge of the Foreman Engineer who had had charge of its erection, a most skilful and careful man, and he had received orders to get up steam on the 4th and turn the machinary round previous to trying the balancing of the titan, with and without its load. It seems that carried away by the zeal of the moment in finding that the machine was in working order, he yielded to the temptation of personally testing the balancing power of the titan before the Superintendent or the head Foreman of Works had arrived. There are two wrought iron feet under the overhanging girders which it is imperative to block up with "packing" before running out the ponderous crab. The zeal of the Foreman Engineer, however, overlooked this essential of "packing," and he launched forth confidently on his own balancing experiment. The crab had travelled out not very far when (owing to the absence of "packing") the beak of the titan gently tilted over, and capsized the machine, the crab running down to the end. Disastrous as the scene appears there is very little harm done; nobody is injured, even slightly; one cast iron wheel is broken, and some planks and shafting bent. The delay to the works caused by the accident will be almost nil, but the vexation and chagrin of the Harbour Works staff, and notably of the Superintendent, at the inexcusable blunder, is no doubt an infinite quantity.—*Madras Mail.*

N.-W. PROVINCES, OUDH, AND PUNJAUB.

Meerut Races.—On November 3 five lotteries of Rs. 2,000 were held on the Great Northern St. Leger Race, in all of which Sting was made favourite, selling from Rs. 1,100 to Rs. 360. Tim Whiffler was second favourite, selling from Rs. 700 to Rs. 320; Ringwood next in favour at prices varying from Rs. 510 to Rs. 300; then Drummer, from Rs. 380 to 200; Sylvanus, Shotover, Goldfinder, Bassanio, Mistaken sold from Rs. 10 to Rs. 30 each. Besides the above there has been a sweep on this race of the value of Rs. 6,000, in which Sting has been drawn by a well-known popular Public Works officer here.

THE BURMAH EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

The heavy pressure of work which for the past two weeks has occupied the Madras Commissariat, Military, and Transport Departments, may now be said to have terminated. But a few days ago the Commissariat sheds and the compound of the offices were occupied by labourers of all classes; cartmen could secure hire which rendered them independent of other work, coolies congregated in hundreds, all finding ready employment. But to-day all this has ceased. In the matter of stores it may be mentioned that no fewer than 130,000 limes were consumed in the preparation of lime juice. Major Hill, the Transport Officer, has left for Burmah, and the work now remaining to be completed devolves on Col. Gunning. The various clerks employed for the expedition have all proceeded to their destination, a larger number having been engaged than was really necessary. As a precaution, we learn, that in the case of certain of the hands employed, two sureties were demanded as security for the due fulfilment of their undertaking before they were allowed to draw the usual advance. Up to to-day, applications were still being made to the Transport Officer for employment, but all were refused. The Noor Jehan and the Bushire have left, and the Canning, which has not arrived, is to leave in a few days. These complete the list of hired transports, and with the Canning will proceed the last of the troops now under orders, several of the staff and subordinates of the Commissariat Department, including Conductor Collins, who has had the heaviest of the work here to overcome. The whole of the arrangements throughout have been completed—save with one exception—without accident, and that but a trifling one; and, considering the large mass of stores shipped and the enormous number of troops embarked, this speaks highly for the care and vigilance of the officers concerned in the control.—*Madras Times.*

BURMAH AS THE SCENE OF A POSSIBLE CAMPAIGN.

In 1880, Captain C. Arundel Barker, of the 89th Regiment, gave an interesting account of the Irrawaddy route. He wrote:—

By far the best route for an invading force is that of the valley of the Irrawaddy. Here both nature and art assist, for now the journey to Prome across the swamps of the Delta, which in the first Burmese war took troops weeks to perform may be made by rail in ten hours; while from Prome to Mandalay there is the magnificent water-way of the Irrawady, in no part less than 1,200 yards across, and in many places expanding to a width of five or six miles. It is navigable at all times of the year, and in the rainy season could be ascended by vessels of almost any draught. The river at Thayetmyo, where it is 2,500 yards broad, is in the height of the rains thirty-six feet above low water level. At the disposal of the Government in case of need, is the fleet of the Irrawaddy. Flotilla Company, which consists of steamers and flats capable of carrying 15,000 men provisioned for a month. There is also a number of steam launches belonging to Government and to private firms, which could be obtained if required. A steamer with one of these flats, which resemble large floating sheds, lashed on each side of it can steam six miles an hour against the stream; therefore, anchoring at night as they usually do, the passage from Prome to Mandalay (about 300 miles) would occupy four days, and from Thayetmyo to Mandalay (about 260 miles) a little more than three and a half days. On moon-light nights, when the river is tolerably full, navigation is possible by night as well as by day, and it should not be forgotten that, under favourable circumstances, the passage from Thayetmyo to Mandalay might be made in less than two days. Although the Irrawaddy is always navigable, yet the navigation is more difficult at some seasons of the year than at others. In the months of March and April the river falls so low that the steamers, which only draw five feet of water, can often barely scrape through the shallows, though the channel in difficult places is carefully buoyed out, and the lead in constant use. At the end of the monsoon, when the river is falling, they have to proceed with extreme caution lest they should run on a sandbank, and, perhaps, be left high and dry for months. The only artificial obstacles to an advance are the forts at Menhla and Ava. At Menhla, which is forty miles above the frontier, there is a polygonal fort, capable of holding some 2,000 men, built on a hill on the left bank of the river. It consists of three lines of earthwork, faced with masonry, one within the other, so that each of them would have to be breached or escaladed before the fort was taken, but it has no ditches or flank defences, not even at the gates. There is also a very small square redoubt in the town of Menhla on the right bank of the river. It consists of a thick brick wall about thirty feet high, in the interior of which are bomb-proof casements. It has no flank defences, and is unoccupied. The walls are so badly built that large cracks are visible in them, and the roofs of some of the bomb-proof casements have had to be given additional support to prevent them from falling in. The wall of the old capital, Ava, the western face of which runs parallel to the river for about a mile, was sometime ago put into repair. This wall, which exactly resembles that enclosing the city of Mandalay, consists of an earthen rampart about thirty feet thick and twenty-five feet high. Faced on the outside with masonry and with flanking buttresses at regular intervals. Exactly opposite Ava and near the old town of Tsagain is a fort so placed as to be able to open fire on vessels going up the river, just as they are rounding a dangerous reef of rocks which extends close up to the walls. This fort is a polygonal redoubt with earthern ramparts rivetted on the inside with masonry. It has no ditch, and with the exception of the gate, which is defended by a loop-holded wall, no flank defence. Higher up, on the left bank of the river, and placed so as to fire down it, is a very formidable looking earthwork, the rampart of which resemble in the distance a railway embankment. It is rivetted on the inside masonry, and has neither ditch nor flank defence. The gateway, which is on the north side, is protected by a large earthern traverse.

A French Engineer in the service of the late king writes thus of these forts: "without ditch, without flank defence, without expense magazines, without traverses to protect the gunners, they are mere shell traps for the destruction of the garrison." No signs of armament are visible in any of them, and it is commonly believed they possess none. Further up and also on the left bank, is the Pagoda of Shine Kyet, which rises from a high masonry platform overlooking the Irrawaddy which narrows here considerably: this, though it is not looked upon as a fort, is really the strongest position on the river. On the opposite bank rises the Tsagain hills, the tops which are in many cases crowned by pagodas, and form strong defensive positions. One or two of the hills at the southern extremity of the range completely command the town of Ava and the fort in its vicinity.

The Tsagain fort, however, is not visible from them, being hidden by trees. Amarapoora, which was abandoned as the capital in 1857, lies at some distance from the main channel of the river. The city is completely deserted, and its walls broken down, but a considerable population, principally Chinamen, still inhabit the suburbs. Six miles north of Amarspoora is the present capital, which is situated at the distance of two and a half miles from the river in a marshy plain. This plain extends right up to the foot of the Shan mountains, which rise to a height of 6,000 feet, about seven miles to the east of the town. The city of Mandalay is surrounded by a wall and a moat, neither of which present very formidable obstacles to an attacking force. The real strength of the position lies in its inaccessibility. The Shan mountains, covered with dense jungle, and a marshy plain below them, constitute an impenetrable barrier on the east. The approach from the south is rendered exceedingly difficult by the rivers and creeks which have to be crossed and by the numerous defensive positions formed by the remains of two former capitals which might be occupied by an enemy. On the north is an impassable morass through which there is but one practicable road on the west; the space between the river and the city is occupied by thickly populated suburbs, whilst the river side is defended by a high embankment, indented so as to enable it to be flanked by the fire of artillery, which runs from a point two miles north of the city to Amarapoora.

THE RUPEE.

The writer of the following letter to the *Times* suggests that the Indian Government should in some way make up to their pensioners the loss they suffer by the depreciation of the rupee.

Your correspondent Bombay, if I rightly interpret his views, has some fear that one day there may be so great a failure of exports in produce from India that silver may have to be remitted for interest due on English money invested there. Is this 'within the region of practical politics?' I infer from his arguments that he deplores the effect of the present ruinous rates of exchange on the export trade to India, while Mr. Maclean correctly describes the serious loss experienced by Anglo-Indians, either in receipt of rupee pensions or as holders of rupee paper, who have to accept an enormously reduced sterling income on which to live in this country after having spent the best years of their lives in India. I am one of those who believe that silver will right itself in time; but as an act of pure justice I think that wherever rupee pensions are received in Europe the exchange should be fixed at 1s. 8*d.*, and that the interest on rupee paper, registered here, be paid at the same rate. The loss to India would be infinitesimal as compared with the relief it would bring. Moreover, the low price of silver must inevitably enrich India by developing her exports. She can therefore well afford the act of simple justice I recommend.—W. Thos. Morrison."

The following reply on the above subject has been sent to the editor of the *Times*:—

"Sir,—In my last letter I attempted very briefly to show why the Indian mints should cease to coin silver, and I now ask your permission to point out what should be done after the mints refuse silver. I must, however, refer to some fallacies which I notice are current on the silver question. It is stated by one authority that the purchasing power of silver in India is not reduced by the great fall in price since 1870, when, as a matter of fact, the Government has to pay 226 millions of rupees instead of 170 millions for the produce which it requires to sell in Europe to meet its liabilities here. Another fallacy is that when the Secretary of State sells his bills on India he is selling silver, whereas he is really selling wheat seeds, and cotton grown in India. The operations, of course, are carried out through the agency of middlemen, bankers, and merchants, who really work for a commission. As I stated before if the Secretary of State had to sell silver in the London market we should then see what price he would get for it. There is an old saying that a thing is only worth what it will fetch, and the Indian Government has yet to find our what its silver is worth by trying to sell it in London. It is asked what is to happen if the mints are closed against silver, and I reply that, while silver, shall remain a legal tender to any amount, Government should announce its willingness to receive sovereigns in payment of land revenue and taxes at the rate of Rs. 12 per £ and the mint should be allowed to coin sovereigns on the same terms as Sydney and Melbourne. This would establish an exchange of about 1s. 8d. per rupee between England and India, and would cause few fluctuations in the rate, which is the great desideratum of Commerce. While the Government should be open to receive gold it should not be compelled to pay anything but silver, except at its own option, and, in fact, gold would only be issued from the treasuries in payment of bills drawn in London by the Secretary of State and made payable in gold in India. How this may affect the European money markets I shall not stop to consider, as I am dealing with the subject entirely from the Indian point of view. I shall now consider the effects of the proposed change on the trade of India, and I may remark that, while in the case of England, the wealthiest country in the world, the imports largely exceed the exports, it seems to be thought by some people most desirable that the exports of India should be stimulated at the expense of the imports. Now, my suggestion, I am glad to say, has for its object the opposite result. I seek to increase the import of commodities, even if the exports should slightly fall off. Now, the largest item in the export trade of India is opium, and I have no fear of that falling off. The Chinese will have opium, and India has virtually the monopoly of production. China does not pay for opium in silver, but by shipments of tea and silk to Europe, so whatever price Mexican dollars and sycee may go to, the payment of opium is simply a matter of arbitrage between China, India, and Europe. Tea might possibly suffer at first, but ultimately the steady rate of English exchange would give growers a decided advantage over the China market, which would no doubt fluctuate with the price of silver. Wheat would not be checked by an exchange of 1s. 8*d.* per rupee, neither would cotton nor seeds. On the other hand, the import trade would be stimulated very considerably, and the larger demand for Manchester goods would improve trade in England, cause a better demand for the raw material, and so react favourably on India. The railways would also benefit, for now their goods traffic is nearly all one way, whereas by improving the imports their haulage of empty trucks up-country would be considerably decreased. The present policy of the Government is to do nothing but to put off the evil day by continued borrowing in this country, thereby adding to the evil and preparing the way for an ultimate smash. The borrowing powers of India in this country are clearly limited, and the smash is not far off unless wiser counsels prevail. The amount of English money now invested in Indian sterling loans and railways is close upon £200,000,000, so the subject ought to deserve some consideration in this country, even from a selfish point of view.—Bombay."

Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil.—In weakness of children its efficacy is unequalled. Thomas Hunt, Esq., F. R. C. S., late Medical Officer of Health, St. Giles's and Bloomsbury, writes: "In badly nourished infants, Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil is invaluable. The rapidity with which two or three tea-spoonfuls a daye will fatten a young child is astonishing. The weight gained in three times the weight of the oil swallowed, or more. Children generally like the taste of Dr. de Jongh's Oil, and when it is given them, often cry for more." Sold only in capsuled Imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, all by chemists, druggists, and store-keepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

RUSSIA AND THE BULGARIAN CRISIS.

An occasional correspondent of the *Times*, writing from Moscow under date Oct. 9, says:—It is no easy matter to arrive at any theory which can explain all the facts in connexion with the action of both Russia and Austria in the Balkan Peninsula. I have, however, just received some information, on the very best authority, which throws light on the whole question, and by means of which all the apparently conflicting facts can be reconciled. To put matter clearly before English readers it may be well to give first a *résumé* of the opinions put forward by the Russian Press. The official Russian journals, of which the *Moscow Gazette*, M. Katkoff's organ, may be taken as the representative, has from the beginning asserted that the action of Prince Alexander took the Russian Government completely by surprise, that Prince Alexander himself was anything but a *persona grata* to the Government of the Czar, and that Russia, while accepting the accomplished union of the two Slav States, Bulgaria and Roumelia, ought to press for the deposition of the Prince. There is probably some truth in these statements, for it is said now on sufficient authority that the mere mention of Prince Alexander's name irritates the Emperor of All the Russias, and it is just as well known that the representative of the Russian Government at the Conference held in Constantinople did demand the deposition of Prince Alexander, and when this was rejected wished the Powers at least to condemn his action in very peremptory fashion. But it will be asked by every one at all conversant with the tortuous character of Russian diplomacy, how comes it that the Prince—if indeed he be an enemy of Russia—has taken it upon himself to play the Russian game and has brought about and consolidated that union of Bulgaria and Roumelia which it has been the dearest wish of Russia to see accomplished. This weak spot in the position taken up by the official Russian Press has been vigorously attacked by some independent journals, and notably by the *Russ*, the organ of M. Aksakoff. It is absurd, M. Aksakoff contends, to suppose that the action of Prince Alexander came as a surprise to Russia; to believe that would be to convict Russian diplomatists of fatuity. They are not, he imagines, so simple as they would have the world believe. Was it by mere chance, he asks pertinently, that the Russian representatives both in Bulgaria and Roumelia were absent from their posts when the union was consummated? But if, as is only reasonable, we therefore conclude that Prince Alexander's action was expected by Russia, nay, that the union of Bulgaria and Roumelia was agreed upon at Skiernievice as Russia's set-off to the occupation by Austria of Bosnia and Herzegovina, how comes it that the Russian official Press attacks Prince Alexander, and that his deposition is pressed for by the representative of the Czar at Constantinople. Two solutions of the difficulty present themselves. On the one hand it is not impossible to believe that the dislike of the Czar for the Prince has only been feigned in order to get the Government of Lord Salisbury to accept that union of Bulgaria and Roumelia which it was the chief pride of the English Premier's diplomacy to have prevented at the Berlin Conference. On the other hand it may be that the Czar does dislike the Prince, and that, in obtaining at Skiernievice Austria's consent to the union of Bulgaria and Roumelia, the Russian Emperor dreamed of effecting this by means of some third person, who would, when the time came, take Prince Alexander's place. In case this latter solution were accepted we should have to believe that Prince Alexander got wind of the kindly intentions of the Czar towards him, and boldly resolved to force his master's hand by himself consummating the union. Although something like this has been hinted at by M. Aksakoff I am not inclined to accept the theory, simply because while reconciling some facts it remains in flagrant contradiction to others of more importance. First, it does not explain at all the absence of the Russian representatives from the scene of action in the peninsula at the very time their presence there was most needed. Secondly, the theory supposes that when Prince Alexander not long ago used M. de Giers to be received again into favour, he met with a distinct refusal. Thirdly, and this is of primary importance, if we accept M. Aksakoff's solution we are bound to infer from it that the Russian Government has during the last fortnight at least abstained from aiding in any way the designs of the crowned adventurer. This is not the case. Servia is already complaining that Russia gold is being freely used to foment discontent in Macedonia, and I have good reasons for believing that Servia's complaints are well-founded. Certain it is that within the last week ten millions of roubles have found their way from Reni and Ismail across the Danube. Whither sent and for what purpose can only be inferred it is true; but I submit that the plain inference is justified by long experience of Russian diplomacy. But the fact that gold has been sent southwards by Russia compels me to recur to the first solution of the difficulty, or to some slightly modified form of it. Either the Czar's dislike of Prince Alexander has been feigned or at least grossly exaggerated; in either case it is now of small importance as a factor in the problem. The movement which Prince Alexander inaugurated has been and will be helped forward by Russia in every way and at almost any cost. This must be for England the fact of chief importance. After all, whether Prince Alexander forced the Czar's hand and took upon himself responsibility which was about to be confided to another, or whether, as is far more probable, he acted with the Czar's consent and according to Russian instructions matters but little. The truth remains scarcely to be contested that the union of the two Slav States is Russia's answer to the mission of Sir H. Wolff, and a very effective answer it is. By it Russia has got the power of re-opening the Eastern question whenever she will, and of exercising unlimited pressure on Turkey with small risk of war. Or rather by this last move the ultimate solution of the Eastern question has been in outline at least discovered. One can already see Austria, after incorporating the greater part of Servia and Macedonia, reaching the sea at Salonica, and without M. Aksakoff's hints we can imagine the Slavs from Philippopolis pressing southwards to Adrianople, and Russia taking up some position commanding the Black Sea outlet of the Bosphorus. Perhaps, Greece will get the greater part of Albania, as common sense would suggest. When the lions divide the carcases the bones fall to the jackals. Be this as it may, it seems probable that in the long run the Turkish Empire in Europe will be divided between Austria and Russia, and that Mr. Gladstone's cherished nationalities on the Balkan Peninsula will fare at least as badly as has Lord Salisbury's attempt to keep Bulgaria and Eastern Roumelia apart. The only question for us is how, under the present circumstances, should England act? Should she, if or when Russia seizes on the Black Sea outlet of the Bosphorus, respond by seizing and garrisoning, if not Constantinople, at least Gallipoli? That is a question for the future to decide, and in the decision of which our position in Egypt must be the chief factor. If we hold Egypt we can let Slav and Austrian, and Greek and Servian fight it out for the possession of Constantinople; if we leave Egypt we must at least hold Gallipoli as a counterpoise to the power of the Slav. For the moment England can do nothing. To keep Turkey on her feet for a few years longer is scarcely worth the trouble—an empty sack must collapse at last. I write all this, simply because a telegram containing the gist of it, some reflections upon the contradictory attitude of the two sections of the Russian Press, &c., was mutilated by the Censor. One question on this point might be addressed to the Russian Government. Is it quite fair for the Russsian Post Office to accept payment for a telegram the greater part of which the Imperial Censors, in their wisdom, suppress? Or, when the Censor cuts out two or a couple of hundred words, ought he not to be good enough to enclose the money which has been accepted for their transmission? Can theft be legalized by impudence, or is stealing theft when practised by a Government official?

A ROMANTIC STORY.

A trial has just taken place before the Correctional Tribunal at Marseilles which revealed a series of extraordinary adventures on the part of a young Englishwoman named Barlow. Miss Barlow, according to the evidence, was about to be married to an engineer; but, before the day of the wedding could be fixed, her intended husband had to start for Manilla, where he had just received an appointment. His sudden departure seems to have partially unhinged the reason of Miss Barlow, who, taking from home a sum of nearly £500, went to Marseilles for the purpose of following her lover. At Marseilles she was met by a kind of cosmopolitan nondescript called Stevens, who in the capacity of "guide and interpreter," enticed Miss Barlow to remain at Marseilles in order to see the sights of the place. While visiting the Crystal Palace there she had a fall, which fractured one of her limbs. She was taken to her hotel, and there nursed by Stevens, who used her bank notes rather freely, spending nearly five pounds on a dinner for the two. The young woman's friends having intervened, Stevens was charged with breach of trust and complicity in the concealment of Miss Barlow from her family. He was acquitted, and the young woman was restored to her relations.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, November 6.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·879
Temperature of the Air	84·5
Web Blub Thermometer	78·7
Dew Point	76·7
Relative humidity of Air	0·776
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8)	5·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	88·5
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	78·2
General Directions of Wind*	ENE, WNW, NW, NNW, N.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	210

* From midnight to midnight.

A BISHOP'S ESTIMATE OF THE NEW ELECTORATE.

The Bishop of Peterborough, in an address on disestablishment which he recently delivered to his Diocesan Conference, referred at some length to the significance of the recent enlargement of the electorate. He said:—It is clear that such a change at once and necessarily places every one of our institutions on its trial. The new electors have the right to say, and, what is more, it is their duty to say, of every one of these, "We have not created this; we have hitherto had no share in, no responsibility for, its existence or its management; now we have both, and if we would be faithful to our new trust as citizens we must examine them each and all, to mend or end them according to our judgment and our conscience." Every such great change, then, as that we are now witnessing is in truth a fire which must "try every man's work." Whether it will in this case consume only the wood, hay, and stubble, or burn up more precious things than they, remains to be seen, but that it will burn on and on until it has done its appointed work is absolutely certain. Clearly, then, whether we like it or no, whether our adversaries wish it or no, the mere force of circumstances, the mere necessary pressure and influence of political and social change is forcing into prominence the great questions involved in the maintenance of the national Church. You will then, I venture to think, pardon me if on this occasion I depart from our usual custom, and if, instead of dealing with each one of these Church questions which appear upon our agenda paper, I deal with one, and one only, and yet one which really touches and embraces all the others—namely, What are the new duties or difficulties, if any, what the new hopes or fears, which the revolution of 1885 brings with it for the members of the national Church? Now if, as regards the future of the Church, I were to say what seems to be just now the correct thing and the popular and pleasant thing to say, I should say of this, as of every other institution in the country, I have no anxiety whatever as to the results of the recent political change. I should say that none of these could possibly be injuriously affected in any way because they are now committed to the hands of the people, and that I have "unlimited trust in the wisdom of the English people." I cannot say this, however, because I do not think it. (A laugh.) To say that one has unlimited faith in the wisdom of the English people is only another way of saying that the wisdom of the English people is unlimited; that their decisions will always be unerringly wise, their actions unfailingly just, their judgment never hurried by impulse, warped by prejudice, clouded by passion, or misled by evil counsellors. Well I do not believe this of any people under the sun. I hold that nations, which are only collections of individuals, are, like individuals, liable to impulses, influences, temptations, which often obscure judgment and distort from right action. I hold that nations may, as they have done in times past and will do to the end of time, often do things which they live to regret with a vain and late repentance when passion has subsided and calmer and better informed judgment has taken its place. Besides, I have an old fashioned habit of dissecting cant phrases by asking those who use them to define their terms, and in this case I ask those who demand my acceptance of their new formula to define the word people. It means, I presume, or it ought to mean, not this or that section of the people but the entire nation, or, to put it practically at this moment, the entire English electorate. Well, before I say that I have unlimited trust in the wisdom of the English electorate it is I hope not disrespectful to ask what does the English electorate say of itself? I turn to the electorate and I see that it is divided into large and contending sections, each of whom loudly proclaims its deep distrust of the others. If I listen to one set of politicians and their followers I hear that their opponents are utterly without patriotism, principle, or common-sense, and if I turn to those so described they tell me precisely the same things of their accusers, and if I put both these declarations together I am driven to the conclusion that there is not an ounce of sense or patriotism or honesty in the whole electorate, and yet I am to have implicit trust in this electorate. (A laugh.) I am told by A deeply to distrust B. I am told by B to have no confidence in C. I am solemnly warned by C against listening to D, and so on through all the letters, and then I am told to repose unlimited confidence in the entire alphabet. (A laugh.) I am puzzled. But does the word people mean, not the whole nation, but the majority of the nation? Then I ask why am I to place unlimited confidence in a majority? Are majorities always in the right? Have they never in times past been in the wrong? Have minorities never been in the right? Is it so in private life? Are the majority of each man's acquaintance here persons in whom he reposes unlimited confidence and if not, why must it be so in public life? For my part I am unable to trust implicitly in the purifying and elevating influences of the multiplication table or to believe in the infallibility of the odd man. (Laughter.) I cannot say that if of a given number of persons—say 1,000—501 think one way and 499 the other way that the 501 must therefore necessarily be right and the 499 necessarily wrong. I hold that there may be as much unwisdom and, what is more, as much injustice and tyranny where the many govern the few as where the few govern the many, and further that if there be such tyranny it is the more hopeless and the more universally present tyranny of the two. I hold that there may be a *civium ardor parva jubentium* as well as the *vultus instantis tyranni.* I do not hold therefore that it is the duty of statesmen simply to shout with the largest crowd, or as it has been more elegantly phrased of late "to be always a little in advance of each popular movement"—a rule of action which if the distinguished author of it had been living in Jerusalem on the first Good Friday in the history of Christendom must have made him the first to cry "not this man, but Barabbas." (Hear, hear.) I do not hold it to be the sole duty of statesmen simply to ascertain public opinion and then to give effect to it, because I believe that we shall all have one day to answer for all our actions before a tribunal whose decisions are not likely to be framed with much regard for public opinion. (Hear, hear.) Or does this phrase the people mean, what in the mouths of many who are now using it it does mean, "Trust implicitly the new electorate," "believe in the absolute wisdom of the wage-earning classes of Great Britain." I ask again Why? Are they wiser, better, more calm judging than all the rest, and if not why am I to trust them more than any other class? Observe, I am not saying they are less worthy of trust. I do not think so. I only ask why they should be so much more so that I should trust them implicitly above all other men? If you ask me what I really think of these new electors I can say, and say truly, that I think them no worse and no better than the rest, having their full average share with the rest of honesty and justice and intelligence, and that therefore I expect that as a class, and a class in possession of power, they will display like all other classes the merits and the defects of their order. They will have their class aspirations, class interests, class prejudices, class temptations, just like other men and they will act, as other classes have done, with varying wisdom and justice according as they do or do not rise to a higher level of citizenship than that of the class and the class only. And this much more I will say for them, and that sincerely, that I have far more trust in their honesty and justice than I have in the honesty and justice of many who are just now posing as their only true friends and advisers. King Demos has come of age and is being crowned. I believe him to be a youthful monarch of much promise with the best intentions, generous in the main, kindly and honest. But I see him, like other youthful monarchs, already surrounded by a crowd of fawning and flattering courtiers offering for their own ends to indulge all his desires, to minister to all his passions, and assuring him, as courtiers have done before, that he is the best, the wisest, the noblest of all monarchs. (A laugh.) Nay, I see his court already so fully completed that he is provided even with court chaplains (laughter) as cringing and obsequious as court chaplains have been of old and who are just now busy preparing for his use a new edition of the old Church catechism in which he shall read that his duty to his neighbour is to covet and desire other men's goods, and not to keep his tongue from lying. (Laughter.) As I see all this, as I see how history repeats itself, as I see how the flattery of a multitude may be as base and as depraving as the flattery of a monarch, as I see how many and how pernicious are the influences to which the people are now being subjected, a people whom one who knew them well because he loved them well and whom they loved and trusted as perhaps they have never loved or trusted any other man, the great and good Lord Shaftesbury, described as "impressionable and easily led." I cannot say that I repose unlimited confidence in the wisdom of the working classes of this country, and I am not altogether without anxiety when I see them suddenly called on to decide great and difficult social and political problems which we are told have baffled for ages the wisdom of philosophers and statesmen. (Hear, hear.) On the other hand, I do not think, I am far from thinking, that the working classes of this country are largely hostile to the Church or are likely to cast their solid vote against her. I know how many of our working men are not only attached, but intelligent Churchmen, knowing perfectly well why they are so and in no way disposed to see the Church they love stripped of all her possessions, including those gifts which they themselves have so largely and so well self-denyingly bestowed upon her, or to see themselves deprived of their inherited rights as English citizens in the English Church. (Hear, hear.) I know, too, how many there are who, though not of her fold, bear her no such hate as that attributed to them and have no desire to see her impoverished and her great work crippled and hindered for years to come at the bidding of any political party in the State; and I am persuaded that this will be seen whenever this question comes, as it must ultimately come, before the constituencies as a single issue.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemist and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American-Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

LOUIS RIEL'S APPEAL.

The appeal of Louis Riel from the sentence of death pronounced upon him by the Supreme Court of Manitoba for participation in the late rebellion in the North-West of Canada came before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council on Oct. 13. The committee was composed of the Lord Chancellor, Lord Fitzgerald, Lord Hobhouse, and Sir R. P. Collier. The appellant was represented by Mr. Jeune; the Attorney-General and Mr. R. S. Wright appeared for the Crown; and Mr. Burbridge, Q.C., Canadian Deputy-Minister of Justice, held a watching brief on behalf of the Canadian Government. The reasons set forth for the appeal were, among others, that the stipendiary magistrate and justice before whom the appellant was tried had no jurisdiction; that there was no indictment preferred by a grand jury. The case of the petitioner was taken before a stipendiary magistrate, who did not take down the evidence in writing. Upon the application to the Court of Queen's Bench the petitioner was not permitted to be present, nor were any of the papers or the record properly before the court, and the trial has divided the people of Canada into two opposing parties. Mr. Jeune, in opening the case, referred at length to these points. He asked for an adjournment, in order that an opportunity might be given to go more fully into the case than they yet had had time to do. Sir Richard Webster opposed the application on the ground that there had been ample time for the preparation of the case, and that no sufficient reasons were shown on the petition to justify such a course. He had no wish to deprive his learned friend of such opportunities for preparation as were necessary, but he urged that sufficient grounds were not shown in the petition. Mr. Jeune hoped their lordships would not compel him to lay the case before them upon the insufficient information at his disposal. If he was granted an adjournment until Monday next he would then be able to proceed with the case in a much better manner than at present. The delay of a few days would in no way impair the case for the Crown, while it would enable him to give to the materials which would be at his disposal the consideration which the importance of the case demanded. The room was cleared while their lordships considered the application. Upon the committee resuming, the Lord Chancellor delivered judgment. He said it would be almost impossible to conjecture a case in which there were less substantial grounds for an appeal for delay than the present one. No facts were alleged as to which it was expected that further evidence would be brought, and no advantage taken of the ample time that intervened between the original trial of the case and the present appeal. But, considering the extreme gravity of the issue involved, their lordships were compelled to come to the conclusion that they must yield to the request for delay. It must, however, be understood that no further postponement would be granted. Their lordships would allow the appellant until Wednesday, the 21st inst. On that day the case would imperatively be heard, and no further delay would be granted. Riel, who was to have been hanged on Oct. 16, was further respited until the 26th.

ROMAN REMAINS IN SOUTH GERMANY.

It has been long known that a place named Campodunum, not far from the Lake of Constance, was the centre of a great Roman Military settlement in Vindelicia, and the headquarters of the third Italic egion. It seems to have held the next place in mportance to Ratisbon in all that region. But various desultory searches, renewed at irregular intervals, failed to bring to light any of the relics which ought to have abounded in such a site. Quite lately a more careful exploration has laid bare the foundations of a great Roman building, the mortar, pavement *opus reticulatum*, drain pipes, and gutter tiles being of unquestionable Roman origin. Further investigations will probably disclose more extensive remains of the great standing camp. It is remarkable that while antiquarian tradition had always taken for granted that the site of Campodunum was to be sought on the left bank of the Iller, the newly-discovered traces have all been found on the right bank. At Deutsch-Altenburge, in Lower Austria, half-way between Vienna and Presburg, the site of the ancient Carnuntum, the excavations, begun on a systematic plan last June, are being carried on with admirable results. The greater part of the market place has been laid bare; and it appears to have been a vast space in the middle of the camp, surrounded by pillars, basilicæ, and atria, having several chapels on the south side and well-defined spaces on the east. At the south-east corner a well-constructed well has been found, the level of the water in which is above the Danube level. Ordinary relics come to light every day, such as a heavy gold buckle with an inscription, a beautiful silver spoon, a marble bust, two torsi of marble, tiles with inscriptions, fragments of marble slab bearing inscriptions, some beautifully-formed vessels of earthen ware and even glass, so metimes whole, som etimes broken.

ELOPEMENT WITH A WARD IN CHANCERY.

On Oct. 10 Patrick John Kavanagh, 26 years of age, described on the charge sheet as a gentleman, but stated to be also a medical student, giving an address at Jordan's Town house, Whitehall, county Kilkenny, Ireland, was brought up on remand at Worship-street police-court, charged with having feloniously and fraudulently detained one Kate Florence Geraldine Wilson, a woman under the age of 21 years, out of the custody and control and against the will of David William Wilson, her father.

Mr. Macdonell, barrister, appeared on behalf of the parents of Miss Wilson for the prosecution, and Mr. O'Brien, solicitor, said he appeared for the prisoner.—The prisoner had been in custody during the week of remand—a matter of which he loudly complained in conversation—but it early became known that notwithstanding the strong language used by the prosecuting solicitor on the previous examination—calling the prisoner an adventurer, and asserting that it would be proved that he had induced the young lady to elope with him from her father's house at Tunbridge Wells by representations that were wholly false—the prosecution did not intend to proceed, at any rate, at this sitting, with their case against the prisoner. Those concerned in the matter asserted that it was intended to take a further remand, the prisoner to be allowed out on bail, and the ceremony of marriage to take place in the interval. The prisoner's brother, a gentlemanly looking man of somewhat military appearance, was in court on his brother's behalf, and the prisoner himself, it was understood, had, after communication with the other side, consented to the course proposed. He repeated his assertion that his intentions were good and honourable towards Miss Wilson, and that had he been able, during the fortnight they were together as man and wife, the marriage ceremony would have taken place. The prisoner had been visited by a friend of the family, and to him had expressed the pleasure he would have in fulfilling the "wish of his heart;" and this friend of the family, Mr. O'Connor, solicitor, of Dublin, subsequently carried on the arrangements with the prisoner's brother, and was in court with Mr. Wilson and Mrs. Wilson, parents of the young lady. The latter herself was not present, the fact of the arrangement rendering her presence unnecessary. It was suggested that before the marriage could take place the consent of the Lord Chancellor (the young lady being a ward of Chancery) would be necessary, but counsel thought not. The hearing was delayed until late in the morning in consequence of some heavy night charges, and when the prisoner was put into the dock his appearance was in no wise different from that of the previous week. It was in fact a quarter past two o'clock when the prisoner was put into the dock, and Mr. Macdonell at once addressed the magistrate. He said: In this case, sir, I have to make an application to your worship. You may recollect that this was an application for committal.

Mr. Hanny: It was a charge.

Mr. Macdonell; Yes, sir; under the 24 and 25 Vic., cap. 100, sec. 55, and you were good enough to order a remand in the case. I have been instructed in this matter, and it becomes my duty to look into the evidence in regard to the charge. I then came to the conclusion that there was no evidence which I could submit to you in support of the charge. The statute requires it to be shown that the prisoner fraudulently allured and detained the young lady, and so induced her to leave the custody and control of her parents.

Mr. Hannay: The point is—fraudulently, and I see you use the word detain. The alluring would be out of my jurisdiction.

Mr. Macdonell: Precisely, sir. I find no evidence in regard to that head at all, and it was my duty to inform the gentlemen who instructed me in this matter, and my advice was that they ought to withdraw from the prosecution. That advice they are prepared to act upon, subject to your consent. I may say this also: that since the last occasion opportunity has been given to inquire into the family position and circumstances of the prisoner; and I may say that though the prisoner is not of a station in life which Mr. Wilson might expect his daughter to marry into or have connection with, still he is of a respectable family, and there is nothing against him for the family to object to. Under these circumstances, I propose to call no evidence, and will, with your worship's permission, withdraw from the charge.

Mr. Hannay: Is Mr. Wilson in court?

The Gaoler (Serjeant Connell): He is outside, sir.

Mr. Hannay: Well, I don't know that I need ask him any question.

Mr. Macdonell: I think not, your worship.

Mr. Hannay: So far as I am concerned, I have no objection to the course proposed being taken. In fact, I think that it is perhaps the best ending of the case, whatever the evidence might have been. What is done cannot be undone. As the matter has been hinted to me a course will be taken—indeed, there is only one mode of repairing what has been done—and I hope that that way will be found to be practicable.

Mr. Macdonell: I have no doubt that it will be found to be so, and that the words you have uttered will weigh with the prisoner.

Mr. Hannay: Very well. (To prisoner): You may go.

The prisoner bowed, and left the dock.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 7.

Market closed on account of the Deewallee holidays.

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 3rd November, as compared with that for the 27th October :—

	October 27.			November 3.		
Liabilities.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	41,58,024	15	0	41,58,024	15	0
Treasury Balance	1,98,83 619	0	7	1,90 97,750	8	4
Other Deposits	3,47,27,067	7	4	3,64,63,119	15	6
Bank Post Bills, &c.	7,91,426	9	9	6,02,188	3	3
Sundries	14,21,789	7	4	14,40,458	4	7
Rs...	8,09,81,927	8	0	8,17,61,541	14	8
Assets.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities ..	65,97,795	2	0	64,14,767	14	0
Other authorized Invtmts	57 34,262	8	0	59,74,499	8	0
Loans on Govt. Securities.	89,26,295	4	2	86,23,669	7	4
Credits on do.	95,58,577	5	10	97,49,572	0	10
Bills Discounted..........	1,77,66,704	6	6	1,71,98,270	4	11
Balances with other Banks	8,52,447	15	6	7,24,031	14	8
Bullion	21,349	10	0	11,236	7	0
Dead Stock	11,54,768	5	6	11,56,078	5	8
Stamps	7,452	15	0	7,696	7	0
Sundries..........	7,56,463	15	10	7,91,336	4	1
Cash at Head Office..........	1,36,60,272	0	6	1,31,65,699	0	8
Do. at Branches	1,59,45,535	15	2	1,76,41,784	4	6
	8,09,91,927	8	0	8,17,61,541	14	8

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steam-ship Colaba, 1,070 tons, Captain J. A. W. May, sailed on Saturday last for Galle in ballast.

The steam-ship Carlton, 1,322 tons, Captain T. S. Cantlebury, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Rangoon (29th Oct.), with a cargo of rice. She is consigned to Messrs. James Mackintosh and Co.

The B I S N Co.'s steam-ship Java, 943 tons, Captain C R Kendall, arrived in harbour on Friday last from Busreh via Kurrachee with a general cargo, 219 chests opium, and the following passengers :—Mr Macpherson, Mr Cocksedge, Lieuts D Hamilton, Mandall, French, Mr Harris, Mr Trebthink, Mr Menasseh, Mr Sayid Salah, Mr Kuloba, Mr H Abdoola, 52 syces, and 50 deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commander.	From.
6	Java (s)	Kendall	Busreh, Oct 22.
	Carlton (s)	Cantlebury .	Rangoon, Oct 27
7	U. S. S. Omaha ..	Selfride	New York, Aug. 12.
	Crown of Aragon(s)	......	Mauritius, Oct. 24.
8	Monkseaton (s) ..	Weightsman	Cardiff, Oct. 10.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
7	Bagdad (s)	Frohawk....	Zanzibar.
	H. M. S. Malabar.	Paget	England.
	Colaba (s)	May	Galle.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.			
3	Roumania (s)	Harris	Liverpool, Sept. 30.
	Madura (s)..........	Penfound ..	Singapore, Oct. 22.
	Pemba (s)	Stuart	Singapore, Oct. 14.
	Bann..........	Cutting	Jamaica, June 16.
4	Byculla (s)	Warrington.	Rangoon, Oct. 31.
	Ganges	Ferry	Ottago, Aug. 27.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 3.—Steamers Indus, Booldana and Nerbudda. Barque Misti.

November 4.—Steamer Kohinur.

DAILY EXPORTS.—November 7.

For Genoa.

Carlton Tower s—2,000 cwts wheat, Kika Khooshall

For Marseilles.

Carlton Tower s—8,000 cwts wheat, V Vussonjee.

For Hongkong.

Zambesi s—50 bales twist, Sassoon J David ; 60 cwts sharkfins, 8 cwts fishmaws and 36½ cwts sandalwood, Rehimbhoy Habibbhoy.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—Nov. 3.

MacGregor, Surg, Bo I M S, on duty, from Jacobabad.

November 5.

Willes, Lt, Bl, 15th Bl Cav, on leave, on medical certificate, from England.

November 6.

Jopp, Lt-Col, Bo 12th Regt N I, on leave, from Poona.

Francis, Lt, Bo Transport, on duty, from Mhow.

Le Messurier, Col, Bo R E, on furlough, from Bangalore.

November 7.

Langhorne, Capt, Bl, R E, on leave, from Hazaribagh.

Keogh, Surg, Bl M S, on leave, from Dinapore.

Babington Peile, Capt, Bo P W O Gdrs. on leave, from Ahmedabad.

Walker, Capt, Bo, D A A Gl, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—Nov. 4.

King, Lt, Bo M R, on leave, to Hyderabad.

November 6.

Aitkins, Lt, 19th Bo Inf, on duty, to Deesa.

November 7.

Corkery, Surg, Bo I M D, on duty, to Burmah.

Emerson, Surg, Bl I M D, on duty, to Amballa.

Knight, Lt, 4th Bl Cav, on leave, to Morar.

Craig, Surg-Maj, Bo M S, en-route, to Burmah, to Madras.

Muir, Capt, Bl Pol Dept, on duty, to Jeypore.

November 8.

Smerdon, Lt, Bo 7th D G, on duty, to Mhow.

Jopp, Lt-Col, 12th Regt N I, on leave, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Major F. S. Hore, Offg. Comdt., B. V. R. C.

Bombay, November 9.

The first Commanding Officer's parade of the season will be held on Saturday, the 14th inst., under Lieut.-Col. L. H. Bayley. Fall in at the Town Hall at 4-30 p.m. sharp. Red uniform with helmets, arms and accoutrements to be worn. Members who are at the Tram terminus at Colaba, Byculla, Grant-road, Girgaum, or Prince's Dock at 4 p m., and those met on their way will have their fares paid. Members defraying their own fares will be refunded the amount on applying, after parade, to the Instructors. This being the first Commanding Officer's parade of the season, it is expected that all members will do their utmost to be present.

The Mounted Rifles will parade on Tuesday, the 10th and Thursday, the 12th inst, at the Kennedy Sea-face, near the Churney-road Station, at 7 a.m. At the close of the Parade there will be aiming and position drill near the Marine Lines Station.

There will be drill at the following places and hours :—

6-30 a.m.—At the Oval, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

5 p.m.—At the J. J. Hospital, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

6-30 a.m. and 5 p. m.—At the P. and O. Dockyard, Monday and Friday.

5 p.m.—At the Byculla School, Monday and Thursday.

4 p.m.—At the Byculla Scottish School, Tuesday and Friday.

4 p.m.—At St. Peter's School, Mazagon, Tuesday and Thursday.

4 45 p.m.—At the Queen's Statue, Monday and Wednesday.

Cathedral High School, John Connon School, and Indo-British Institution Cadets will parade at the Oval and Queen's Statue as above.

All members are requested to draw their rifles and accoutrements from Headquarters as soon as possible.

By order,
P. H. HODGKINSON, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

By H. E. The Commander-in-Chief.

Adjutant-General's Office,
Poona, 6th November 1885.

With the sanction of Govt the C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointment :—

Lieut D C W Harrison, S C Wing officer and Adjt 4th Regt Bombay Infy to officiate as Bridge, Major at Aden (with effect from the 25 Sept 1885) during the absence of Major Health on furlough or until further orders .—

H E the C-in C in India, has been pleased to make the following appointment :—

Lieut Col C D A Straker, R A, to Command the Royal Artillery Quetta Dist vice Craster appointed to Allahabad.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointments :—

3rd Light Cavy—Capt J B R Butler, S C, Sqdn officer 2nd Bombay Lancers, to be 4th Sqdn Comdr, sub pro tem vice Lieut Geoghegan appointed 3rd Sqdn Comdr in succession to Major Mayne seconded (G O C No 251 of 1885.)

4th Regt Bombay Infy Lieut W J Peyton, offg Wing officer to be Wing officer.

30th Regt B I Lieut R Southern, S C, Wing officer 5th Bombay L I (Aide-de-Camp to Lieut-Genl Sir R Phayre, K C B, Comg Mhow Divn) to be Wing officer.

Lieut M J Tighe, offg Wing 24th Bo Infy to officiate as Wing officer on probation.

With reference to G G O No. 562 of the 2nd inst. and G O C of this date the C-in-C is pleased to order the following reverse :—

Capt J B R Butler 3rd Sqdn Commr sub pro tem 3rd Light Cavy Lieut A Phayre, 4th Sqdn, Comr sub pro tem, 3rd Light Cavy ADC to H E. the Governor), to Sqdn officer.

Lieut G A Gott, 4th Sqdn Commdr, sub pro tem 3rd Light Cavy to Sqdn officer and Adjt.

With reference to G O C of this date it is notified that the undermentioned officer has been seconded in the appointement specified under the terms of Article 275, pay code (Part I).

Capt J B R Butler, S C, (4th Sqdn Commdr sub pro tem 3rd Light Cavy Sqdn officer 2nd Bombay Lancer.

The appointment of Lieut J O Menuie, to be Offg Wing Officer 27th Regt Bombay Infy notified in C O C No. 471 of 1885 is cancelled.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards and with reference to G O C No 368 of 1885 Capt E E Morris, 1st Battn Loyal North Lanc Regt is directed to proceed to England during the present Trooping season for duty at the Depot.

With reference to GGO No 551 of 1885 Surgn Major T W Jackson, Medical Staff, is posted for duty to the station Hospital Aden travelling under para 214 (a) Transport Regulations Part I.

The undermentioned officers returned to duty by permission of the Secry of State for India on the 5th Nov 1885 :—

Capt W P Kennedy, S C, 3rd Assist to Political Resident Aden.

Lieut C C Hodgkinson, S C, Wing Officer 26th Bo Infy.

H E the C-in-C in India has been pleased to grant the undermentioned Officer leave to England with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

7th Dragoon Guards Major E A Thomas, for six-months on private affairs pending retirement from the service.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to England with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

Royal Artillery—Major H S Higginson, (E Battery 2nd Bgde) for 12 months, on Medical certificate.

(Unfit for duty with Troops.)

The leave granted Lieut A T H Newham, 10th Regt Bo Light Infy, in G O C No, 318 of the 3rd July 1885 is extended to the 15th Nov 1885.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, Nov 4.)

Public Department.

Mr L R Burrows, Collector, Nilgiris, privilege leave for two months and twenty days, from or after the 2nd Dec 1885.

The Secy of State has granted Mr C L B Cumming, of the Covenanted Civil Service, an extension of leave for three months on medical certificate.

Surgn-Major H Allison, M D, Assist Physician, General Hospital, to act as Fort Surgn, Fort St George, with Port and Marine duties, and Medical Inspr of Seamen at Madras, during the employment of Surgn-Major Sibthorpe on other duty.

Surgn H A F Nailer, M B, Civil Surgn, Chingelput to act as Resident Surgn, General Hospital, during the employment of Surgn Dymott on other duty.

Surgn-Major S B Hunt, to act as Surgn to H E the Govr, until further orders without prejudice to his own duties as Surgeon, 3rd Dist, Madras.

Judicial Department.

Lieut-Col R G Jenkins, Supt of Police, second grade, to act as Supt of Police, first grade, during the absence, on furlough, of Col H E Coningham, or until further orders.

Lieut-Col H S Court, Supt of Police, third grade, to act as Supt Police, second grade, vice Lieut-Col Jenkins.

Educational Department.

The following gentlemen are appointed to the Board of Examiners for the Civil Engineering College :—

Major W H Coaker, R E.—President; and Mr F B Hanna, M A, Member of the Institute C E, Mr J A Jones, Member of the Institute C E—Members.

Surgn-Major H Allison, M D, Professor of Hygiene, to act as Professor of Anatomy, in Medical College, during the employment of Surgn-Major Sibthorpe on other duty.

Surgn H A F Nailer M B, Civil Surgn, Chingleput, to act as Professor of Pathology, in the Medical College during the employment of Surgn Dymott on other duty.

Ecclesiastical Department.

The Rev C H L Wright, M A, Actg Chaplain St Thomas' Mount, to act as Chaplain of Trinity Dist Bangalore.

The Rev E Gibson, Acting Chaplain, South Black Town, to act as Chaplain of St Thomas' Mount with Pallavaram.

The Rev Swen Peter Hoerberg, of the Leipzig Evangelical Lutheran Church at Madura, is licensed to grant certificates of marriage between native Christians.

Revenue Department.

Mr R P Moore, to be probationary Insp of Salt and Abkari Revenue.

Mr H R B Taylor, Second Assist Supt Madras Survey, to act as First Asst Supt, Madras Survey, during the absence of Mr J H Cook, on other duty, or until further orders, with effect from 17th Oct 1885.

It is hereby notified that the charge of the Inam Dept has been entrusted to Mr W H Glenny, the Actg Director of Revenue Settlement and Agriculture.

Public Works Department.

Mr C J Ussher, Ex Engr, fourth grade, temporary rank, is granted furlough for twenty-one months, from 1st Feb 1886.

Mr F W Ashpitel, Assist Engr, first grade, substantive pro tem, is granted examination leave for one month and twelve days, from 7th Nov 1885, or after.

The following postings are ordered :—

Mr J W Martin, Ex Engr, second grade, to the VI Circle, for duty in the Trichinopoly Division, to join on return from furlough.

Mr H S Taylor, Ex Engr, fourth grade, to the IV Circle, for duty in the B Project Division, to join on return from furlough.

Mr C M Smith, Assist Engr, first grade, to the VI Circle, for duty in the Tanjore Divn, to join on return from furlough.

Mr A Joyce, Assist Engr, first grade, to the III Circle, for duty in the Kurnool Divn, to join on return from furlough.

Mr C H B Burlton, Assist Engr, first grade, to the III Circle, for duty in the C Project Divn, to join on return from furlough.

Mr G P Carless, Assist Engr, second grade, to the III Circle, for duty in the Kurnool Divn, to join on return from furlough.

The following transfers are ordered :—

Mr B H Young, Assist Engr, first grade, from the VI Circle, Tanjore Divn to the V Circle for duty in the North Arcot Divn, to join at the public expense.

Mr J H Medlicott, Assist Engr, first grade, from the III Circle, Kurnool Divn, to the I Circle for duty in the Ganjam Divn, to join at the public expense.

Lieut and Depy Assist Commissary W C S West, Assist Engr, second grade, supernumerary from the V Circle North Arcot Divn to the VI Circle for duty in Tanjore Divn, to join at the public expense.

Military Department.

The services of Surgn G T Thomas are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department.

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60	16 Movements of Religious Thought in Britain—J. Tulloch, D. D.
186	15 Wanderings of Plants and Animals—Victor Hehn.
230	17-19 Journal of the Reign of Queen Victoria, 1837-52—Charles C. F. Greville, Esq.
B— 19	23 At What Cost—Hugh Conway.
55	21 Evan Harrington—Geo. Meredith.
56	25 Unfairly Won—N. P. O'Donoghue.
89	25 Scarlet Cord—H. Seymour and K. Robertson.
18	23 Goblin Gold—May Crommelin.
19	24 Slings and Arrows—Hugh Conway.
32	6 Hunted Down—Max Hillary.
36	20 Lover's Creed—Mrs. Cashel Hoey.
54	24 Dear Neighbours—Max O'Rell.
66	15 Skippers and Shellbacks—J. Runciman.
79	7 Singer's Story.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[The charge for notifying a domestic occurrence is two rupees. The announcement must be authenticated].

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

BECKHAM—PEMBERTON—November 5, at St. Mary's Church, Belgaum, by the Rev. W. Wingate, Lionel Grafton Beckham, Captain Bo. S. C., to Constance Emily Pemberton, the youngest daughter of Lieut.-Colonel C. C. Pemberton, Commanding 25th Bo. L. I.

DEATHS.

SPENCER—COLAH—At the residence of her uncle, Mr. Ruttonjee Muncherjee Colah, Girgaum Back-road, Heerabai, daughter of the late Mr. Framjee Muncherjee Colah, wife of Dr. Kaikhushru N. Spencer. Funeral to take place at 3 p.m. this day (Monday.)

DESAI—November 6, at his residence, Surat, of carbuncle, Mr. Cooverroy Bapoobhoy, Desai of Gandevi, aged 40 years. Deeply regretted.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BRYDON—October 22, at Chatlapore Tea Estate, the wife of E Brydon, Manager, of a daughter.

CHISHOLM-BATTEN—October 21, at Thorn Faulcon, Umballa, Punjab, the wife of Captain Chisholm-Batten, A P D, of a son.

HORDERN—October 22, at Rangoon, Mrs. P. Hordern, of a son.

TOWNSEND—November 1. at Ishapore, the wife of Lieut. C. C. Townsend, Royal Artillery, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

PRITCHARD—PEARSE—October 31, at St George's Cathedral, Madras, by the Rev. John Black, M. A., Chaplain, Charles Pritchard, Barrister-at-Law, Salem, to Anne, only child of Brigade-Surgeon R. E. Pearse.

DEATHS.

BATT—October 29, at Mussoorie, E. J. Batt, Esq., Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon, Bengal Army. Deeply regretted by a large circle of friends.

BALL—October 31, at Agra, Walter Norman, infant son of E C Ball, aged 3 months and 15 days.

FURGUSON—October 29, at Berhampore, Alfred Ferguson of Calcutta, second son of the Rev J Ferguson, Elgin N B, aged 26 years and 9 months.

HUXHAM—November 5, at the Principal's Residence, Doveton College, Jemima Huxham, widow of the late W Huxham, of Calicut, aged 78.

MARRIOTT—October 25, at Mussoorie, William Hamilton Marriott, Major, Devonshire Regiment.

TAYLOR—November 1, at Mangalore, of fever and dysentery, William Edward, the beloved son of Major-General and Mrs C W Taylor, residing at Bangalore, aged 33 years and 3 months.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1885.

The Viceroy's visit to Ajmere has been signalised by one of the most eloquent addresses that he has delivered in India. The *genius loci*, indeed, appears to have inspired him during his tour through Rajputana, and no worthier expression could have been given to it than the striking address to the princely and noble students at the Mayo College which we report to-day. A full vein of imagination runs through Lord Dufferin's statesmanship, and no one could be more fitted by temperament than he for standing before such an assembly as that which he met on Saturday at Ajmere in full sympathy with the history, the traditions, and even the prejudices of the great Rajput houses. Yet he gave a very practical application to the sentimental considerations with which the air of this historic home of chivalry and of rule inspired him. *Noblesse oblige* was the appropriate keynote of his discourse. These scions of the reigning houses and of the nobility of Rajputana were not to live too exclusively upon their traditions. The "we have Abraham for our father" which in a variety of local forms is the common expression of racial pride can have no saving power amongst peoples and families who forget the obligations of nobility in their too full consciousness of its pride. "If Rajputana," the Viceroy said, "is to maintain her historic position as a leading province of Hindustan, and the ancient home of all that is high bred and heroic, it is absolutely necessary that the representatives of her famous houses should endeavour to retain as leaders of the people in the arts of peace, and as their exemplars in the van of civilisation, that pre-eminence and renown which their forefathers won fighting sword in hand at the head of their clans on many a field of battle." They must, indeed, do what the noble and privileged classes in other changing and advancing communities have had to do to retain their position. They cannot, as things go, revive the ancient glories of their order by repeating its exploits. The age of chivalry has not passed ; but chivalry in Rajputana, as elsewhere, must observe new methods of manifesting itself. Even if, as some of us have persistently urged, a career must some day be opened to the scions of the Rajput houses in the military service of the Empire, we cannot promise to them anything like a return to the conditions under which their ancient renown was gained. They must find in the more tranquil activities of the arts of government and social advancement opportunities for keeping alive the renown which was gained in days gone by upon other and more exciting fields. Such Aristocracies as the "Time Spirit" has suffered to survive in the West survive in a strength entirely proportionate to their willingness to be useful to the world around them. Their tenure is still as truly a service tenure as that which the feudal system imposed upon them ; the form of service has changed, that is all. Where a nobility has faded away into a caste which is scarcely suffered to carry even the titles of honour, it has been because the obligations of nobility have been forgotten. Lord Dufferin apparently had in view some conspicuous "modern instances" when he told the inheritors of many an honourable tradition that they were living in a shifting world—"a world in which those very privileges which you have been led to pride yourselves upon are being continually exposed to the criticisms of public opinion and to the ordeal of intellectual competition."

Hence the encouragements and the warnings which the Viceroy dispensed in well-adjusted proportion had a more direct significance than the usual ethics of a prize-giving day. A very definite political importance attaches to the institution whose completion was signalised in the impressive ceremony of Saturday—an importance which we in the Bombay Presidency, with the Rajkumar College working in our midst for the good of the native States of Kattywar and Guzerat, can readily recognise. When Lord Mayo brought forward the idea of establishing a college for the education of the sons and relatives of the Chiefs, nobles, and principal Thakors of Rajputana, he did so with a clear consciousness of the practical need for such an institution. And no more interesting tribute to the wisdom of the idea could have been given than that which Lord Dufferin tendered when he signalled out from the *alumni* of the Mayo College the young Maharaja of Ulwar. The very name revives the memories of a *régime* of misgovernment, corruption, and of oppression which invoked the intervention of the Supreme Government, and it is pleasing to see the name of that State associated with the "fair beginning of a better time" which Lord Mayo inaugurated when he founded this college of noble youth at Ajmere. The Maharaja whose misconduct gave such trouble to Lord Mayo afforded an example of the lengths to which a young Chief might go in the absence of the guiding and restraining influences of education. He belonged to a special class whom education had scarcely touched, and who had special claims upon the care of the State. The lack of education was until recently no disqualification for the princely or the noble condition. The "I fancy a gentleman not knowing Greek !" of a well-known Oxford man had no analogue amongst the Princes and Chiefs of Kattywar and Rajputana. A Thakor or even a Maharaja who had had no intellectual training whatever was thought no worse of than his fellows. No standard of educational attainment was set up in his order. His Brahmin dewan found the learning and the brains necessary for conducting the affairs of the State ; and whether he laid himself out to be the father or the oppressor of his people, he needed little book-learning for the performance of either function. Even had there been a desire on the part of the Chiefs to bring up a generation of princelings with some pretensions to culture, there were serious practical obstacles in the way. A Prince could not be sent to school, because there was no school to which Princes without derogating from the dignity of their house could be sent. The titled classes of India, more punctilious than the reigning families of the West, shrank as a rule from allowing their sons to mix with other classes in schools and colleges already in existence. Hence when the Education Commission a few years ago, in taking a survey of the wide field of education in India, inquired into the wants of the special classes for whom special provision was needed, they found that these classes included the opposite poles of society, the Chiefs and nobles at one extreme, and the aboriginal tribes and low castes at the other. Prince and peasant, from causes widely different, lay under the same necessity.

The Rajput Rajas, like the Chiefs in Kattywar, deserve credit not only for generously co-operating with the Government in providing for the educational requirements of their order, but for making good use of the two institutions which have been founded for their benefit. The Rajkumar College has been in operation for fifteen years—five years longer than the institution at Ajmere—and already several of its pupils have shown, in the conduct of their States, that the new generation of Kattywar Princes are the better for the education which they have obtained there. The interesting account which reached us some time ago of the Rao of Cutch, wisely apportioning his day between official work with his dewan, intellectual culture, and manly exercise, gave us a picture of the new method applied to the requirements of a first-class State. The Thakor of Gondal is another recent addition to the list of Rajkumar scholars upon whose lives, to use Lord Dufferin's graceful phrase, the shadows of higher responsibilities as well as the sunshine of loftier aspirations have fallen. In his case, too, Rajkumar is justified of her pupil. But it will be well if the words of warning and encouragement which Lord Dufferin addressed to the Rajputana Chiefs and their sons are heard far beyond the limits of Rajputana. They are a call to the native Princes to take their right place in the Imperial system. They incite the men of blue blood and ancient lineage to put an intellectual leadership in the place of the leadership in arms by which those who have gone before gained renown. One career is closed to them, but another is open. What Carlyle called the "Captaincy of Industry" has yet to be taken up in India, and for those of them who have wealth and upon whom the direct responsibilities of government will not fall, no worthier career could present itself. Why, for instance, could not a few Thakors and talukdars remedy the evil which was lately complained of in a representative native document—the evil of having all the great industrial enterprises of the country worked with foreign capital ? Meantime, everyone will agree that there was wisdom in Lord Dufferin's earnest advice to the Rajputana Princes to make themselves masters of English.

The Latin Monetary Conference has prolonged the Convention for five years, with a further term of five years for liquidation. The latter stipulation apparently means that the Convention may not be brought to an end at less than five years' notice—a proviso which seems to carry with it an unexpectedly strong guarantee against a sudden termination of the Union. Nothing is said about Belgium, which the other day seemed on the point of withdrawing ; nor about Italy, whose complaints about the absence of reciprocity in the arrangements with France appeared a few weeks since to be serious enough to justify the belief that Italy would withdraw from the Union. It will be interesting to see to what extent the decision of the Conference will have a steadying effect upon exchange. It certainly introduces a steadying element into the problem when a group of important silver-using countries have decided not to demonetise silver for at least five years. The decision of the United States Congress is now the unknown quantity. If this point to a retention of the *status quo* for another year or so, the pressure of the exchange question ought to be relieved for some time to come. But the case is one in which there is small encouragement for prophecy.

The Central Criminal Court has taken the Philistine's view of the *Pall Mall Gazette* case. The jury have found Mr. Stead and Mrs. Jarrett guilty of the abduction of the child Lily Armstrong—a decision which implies that they, at least, do not think that the motive with which Mr. Stead set himself to prove how easy a thing abduction is in London justified his conduct. This is a view which we cannot altogether quarrel with, though, possibly, some consideration will be given in passing sentence to the fact that, so far as Mr. Stead is concerned, a great public purpose was sought to be gained. A nominal punishment ought to suffice for an act of indiscretion of this kind. Mr. Stead has already made himself, or been made, a hero ; if more is to be made of him, no better means can be employed than the imposition of a severe and degrading punishment. He, of course, went on dangerous ground when he, so to speak, "pantomimed" the evil which he was condemning. Probably he knew that, and is quite willing to bear the consequences. Nevertheless, the real nature of his offence should not be obscured by the technical considerations by which the Central Criminal Court has been moved in deciding against him.

A **correspondent** informs us that the account published in the Lahore paper of the circumstances under which Dr. G. W. Leitner resigned the Registrarship of the Punjab University is greatly exaggerated. The institution was founded by Dr. Leitner, but now it appears to be in the hands of civilians, who, if we are to believe our correspondent, "meddle with what they do not understand, and ruin the national character of an undertaking which depends on popular support for its very financial existence." Dr. Leitner, we are told, did not approve of the manner in which the Syndicate proposed to deal with certain trust funds ; but he did not resign until he had gained his point. In any case he would be soon going home.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION AT RAJKOT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOT, Nov. 5.

A **distribution** of prizes to the girls of the Rajkot Station and City Girls' School took place on the morning of the 1st inst. Rao Bahadur Gopalji Goorbhai, the promoter of the educational scheme in Kattywar, briefly described the circumstances under which the schools had been established. He also dwelt upon their present condition, and thankfully acknowledged the assistance given by Mrs. Barton, Mrs. West, Mrs. MacDougall, Mrs. MacNaghten, and the station magistrate. At the instance of Mr. Vajeshanker, the assistant inspector examined the girls, whose intelligent and ready answers won for them general admiration. The prizes having been distributed by Mr. Narsing Prasad, several native gentlemen gave addresses, and the proceedings terminated with the distribution of garlands.

GERMAN BOARHOUNDS IN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The accuracy of the *Pioneer's* statement that Lord W. Beresford's German boarhounds (Great Danes) are the first imported into India has already been denied by your correspondent Mr. Mainwaring, of Surat, and I may also inform you that in May last I imported a Great Dane puppy slut by Mr. Riego's champion Cid Campeador, out of Mr. Stone's Zingara-Zingara by Syko (K.C.S. B 13336) ex Tigris (13337).

H. HATCH

Rutnagherry, Nov. 5.

CULTIVATORS AND WELL-IRRIGATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I am sorry my short note on this subject has drawn forth nought but "Agriculturist's" hysterical letter. In almost the only sensible clause in it he asks for information ; I gladly supply it. The wells were almost all, if not all, kutcha excavated mainly in hard moorum and rock ; and I may add that they were of such a natureas to be easily rendered fairly permanent by means of drystone retaining walls—inexpensive to build in districts like that I referred to. It would, as I said before, be interesting to know to what extent these wells were kept in order.

"Agriculturist" calls me an "impulsive correspondent." Perhaps it was impulsive to bottle up a fact or two for about eight years and then rush them into print tacked into a harmless reflection or two. Perhaps also he will allow me to show where his utterances are wild or nonsensical. I shall trouble him with only two instances. He assures us he is "not an oracle of impenetrable wisdom." Lucky, perchance, otherwise the stores of it which he may possess would be inaccessible. Or is he only a little mixed ? One has heard of impenetrable stupidity ; but wisdom has more useful attributes than impenetrability. And he says that, "having seen an alleged superabundance of lucerne," &c., your correspondent "jumped to a conclusion." If he will read my letter again he may understand (I say may, as there is no certainty as to what the peculiar kind of oracle remarked as above would understand) that it was the lucerne grass itself, not the allegation of it, which I saw, and in profuse abundance ; and he may guess that I was deeply thankful I had to undergo neither the hardships of a walk in the sun, or as he puts it, "which are inseparably associated with pedestrianism in a tropical climate ;" nor had I to endure the tortures of an inferno on wheels, the "unbusiness-like" cultivators' cart, an alternative which in his haste "Agriculturist" did not see was open to me. I fear I have been to "Agriculturist" but a prickly

PEAR.

Nov. 6.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Gaiety Theatre, 9 p.m.

Vessels arrived.—The following vessels arrived on the 6th :—Java (s), from Busreh ; and Carlton (s), Rangoon. On the 7th :—U. S. S. Omaha, from Newyork ; and Crown of Aragon (s), Mauritius. Yesterday :—Monkseaton (s), from Cardiff.

Vessels sailed.—The following vessels sailed on the 7th :—Bagdad (s), for Zanzibar ; H. M. S. Malabar, England ; and Colaba (s), Galle.

Postal Notice.—Mails for Zanzibar direct per extra s.s. Swordsman will be closed at the General Post Office at 5-p.m. to-day.

Lost Property.—Laldass Hurjeevundass, residing at Shamsett-street, reported to the police on Friday that his daughter, aged three years, had dropped gold neck-ornament valued at Rs. 300.

Lodge Rising Star.—Khan Saheb Bro. Manekshah Dunjishah Doctor, chief inspector of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Police, has been elected Master of Lodge Rising Star of Western India for the ensuing year.

Charity.—At the performance of the third day's funeral ceremonies in connection with the death of Bai Ruttonbai, daughter of Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, a sum of Rs. 22,100 was contributed to various charitable funds by the relatives of the deceased lady.

Death from Burns.—A coroner's inquest was held on Saturday at Stone-bunder, on the body of Dosabhoy Manockjee, aged 12 years. Deceased on the day previous was extensively burnt about his body by his clothes having caught fire at a kerosine oil-lamp. He died from his injuries the same night. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

Fatal Accident.—An inquest was held on Saturday at Duncan-road, on the body of Bhow Succaram, aged 40 years. Deceased was a labourer in the Bhedwar Flour Mill On that forenoon, while he was replacing a belt, the belting caught his legs, and he was crushed by the machine, being killed instantaneously. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

The Dangers of Kerosine.—Burjorjee Sorabjee, a Parsee servant, was admitted to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital yesterday morning, suffering from burns. It appears he had lighted a hanging kerosine-oil lamp, and commenced to do some work by it. All of a sudden the lamp burst, and the blazing oil falling on him, set his clothes on fire. His cries brought assistance, but though the flames were quickly put out, it was found that he was very severely burnt. He was removed to hospital.

Suicides.—An inquest was held on Saturday at Borah Musjid-street, Fort, on the body of Abhaijee, a Parsee woman aged 18 years. Deceased was the wife of Rustomjee Nanabhoy, a clerk in the G. I. P. Railway Office. She had been ailing for some time. On Friday she swallowed a quantity of arsenite of copper, and died from its effects.—Another inquest was held yesterday at the J. J. Hospital, on the body of Janee, a married woman, aged 30 years. Being jealous of her husband, she poisoned herself with opium. A verdict of suicide was recorded in each of these cases.

Attempted Suicides.—Gunga Yessoo, a woman, attempted to drown herself on Saturday by jumping into a well. Fortunately for her, she was observed, and rescued in time. She was taken to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.—Another woman, a Madrasee named Chowrinji Appa, while under influence of liquor, on Saturday deliberately jumped into the sea at Colaba. The good-luck that proverbially attends drunken people served her in good stead. She alighted in a shallow part, and the shock of the cold water bringing back her senses and the desire for life. She scrambled out immediately to fall, however, into the hands of a police sepoy who had witnessed her escape.

Death of the Desai of Gandevi.—A correspondent writes from Surat, under date Nov. 7 :—I much regret to announce the date of Mr. Cooverroy Bapoobhoy, Desai of Gandevi, which took place at Surat yesterday morning. The deceased gentleman was the hereditary jaghirdar of several villages in British and Gaikwari territories, and was a prominent member of native society in this part of the country. He had made himself very popular by his kind manners and affable disposition. He died, at the early age of forty, of a carbuncle in the back. Much sympathy is felt for his aged mother and bereaved family. The shops were closed yesterday afternoon, though it was Dewali day, as a token of respect to the memory of the deceased. As he leaves no male issue, the estate, which is a sort of entail, will probably go to his second brother Mr. Hurroy.

THE MURDER OF A BOY FOR HIS ORNAMENTS.

On Saturday at the Girguam Police Court, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, Cooverjee Luddha, a young Bhattia, was charged with the murder of Tribhowandas Damodhur, the boy whose body was found on the esplanade on Friday morning. The prisoner had been taken to the residence of Mr. Ryan, before whom he had made a voluntary confession to the effect that he saw the deceased in the company of two other boys at an auction room in Bazaar-gate-street at about 9 p.m. on Thursday. From there they went on the esplanade, opposite the Sir J. J. Benevolent Institution, and laid themselves down on the ground. The prisoner followed them, and laid down under a tree near them. After a short time he fell asleep, and when he awoke an hour later he found the deceased lying asleep by himself on the ground, his companions having gone away. The accused went and sat near the boy, and, on noticing his gold wristlets and other ornaments, he was suddenly incited to strangle the lad with his own dhotur. He then removed all the ornaments, except the waistchain, which would not come off, and took them away to his boarding house at Borah Bazaar-street, and kept them in his box. Then, in company with three friends, he drove about all night looking at the Dewalee illuminations. At 11 o'clock in the forenoon of Friday he was arrested. After his arrest the keeper of the boarding house at which he lived informed the police that the prisoner had asked him, if inquiries were made, not to mention that he had a box on the premises. On this box being pointed out, the prisoner produced the stolen ornaments from it, and made a confession to Khan Bahadur Meer Abdul Ali, head of the detective police. The case stands adjourned until to-day.

ARRIVAL OF U. S. S. OMAHA.

The United States Navy steam-ship Omaha, 2,400 tons, Captain Thomas O. Selfridge, arrived in harbour on Saturday from New York, which port she left on the 12th August. She stopped at Naples 28 days for some slight repairs, and left Naples on the 6th ultimo, calling at Port Said, where she stayed five days ; two days in quarantine and three days on account of strong winds. She left Port Said on the 17th Oct., calling at Suez (18th Oct.) and Aden (27th Oct.) The vessel had experienced fine weather throughout the trip. She leaves probably on the 12th instant for Colombo bound for Hong Kong. The following is the list of the officers :—Captain T. O. Selfridge, Lieut Commander F. Courtis, Lieuts W. W. Gillpatrick, A. Mertz, W. Winder, M. A. Shufeldt, explorer of Madagascar, and C. M. McCarteney, Ensigns C. H. Harlow, H. G. Dresel, A. S. Van Duzer, and Guy W. Brown ; Chief Engineer G. W. Magee, Passed Asst. Engr. G. H. Ransom, Asst. Engrs. C. A. Can and W. D. Weaver, Paymaster G. H. Griffing Asst-Paymaster H. D. Alexander, Surgeon E. Kershner, 1st Lieut of Marines P. St. C. Murphy, Chaplain C. Q. Wright, Batswain F. J. Carpenter J. E. Keen, Midshipmen J. G. Tawnsey, J. Strauss, D. S. Nes and G. R. Evans.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORTS.

Simla, Nov. 6.—The barometer has fallen moderately in North-Western India and Sind ; it has risen equally in the peninsula, but is steady elsewhere. The air is drier, and calm or light north-west winds prevail in Upper India, easterly winds in Western Bengal, the Central Indian plateau, and the peninsula, except the Madras coast, where the winds are north-easterly. There is slight cloud in the North-West Punjab and the Central Provinces, and a good deal in the peninsula. The weather is fine elsewhere. Heavy rain has fallen at Cochin. The temperature has fallen greatly in Burmah and to the south of the peninsula. It has risen quickly in Bengal and the Deccan. Night temperatures are very low in the Punjab and Sind. At Rawal Pindi it is 45°, and two or three degrees higher at most other stations. The daily range is still high. Jacobabad 43° ; Sirsa, Lahore, and Derah Ismail Khan, 41°. The highest temperature recorded is 96° at Rajkot and Kurrachee. Rain to-day :—Cochin, 5 inches ; Wellington and Vizagapatam, 2 inches. Previously unimportant.

Nov 7.—The barometer changes are small and unimportant. The winds in Northern India are characteristic of the cold season. They are from the north-west in the Gangetic valley ; chiefly from the north in Bengal and Orissa ; from the north-east in the Central Provinces, Arrakan, and Assam ; from the east in the eastern half of the peninsula ; from the south-east to east in the Deccan Konkan ; and southerly on the Malabar coast. South of Bombay the weather is less cloudy, and the winds are feebler in the peninsula, especially in the Deccan. It is more cloudy in Lower Bengal, and fine elsewhere, except in the North-West Himalaya, where it is cloudy. The temperature has risen generally. The highest yesterday was 97° at Surat. No rain has fallen, except 1 inch at Wellington and light showers to the south of Madras. Yesterday light showers fell at Belgaum and Madura.

Nov. 8—With the exception of Poona the barometer has everywhere fallen. Readings are generally very uniform, but are rather lower in Arrakan, the south of peninsula, and in the Punjab than elsewhere. Normal northeasterly winds prevail in South Madras, in Bombay, and in parts of Central India ; but in Ganjam, Orissa, and Lower Bengal the wind is westerly. The only rain reported is slight showers in Ceylon and Cochin, and on the Coromandel coast. The weather is exceptionally fair, and the temperature is generally lower.

THE WEATHER ALONG THE COAST.

(November 8, 1885.)

The following information regarding the state of the weather at different ports round the coast and Kurrachee to Madras is compiled from the latest returns received by telegram at the Meteorological Office :—

Stations.	Barometer. At 10 a.m. reduced to 32° F. and Sea level.	Reading at 10 a.m. Thermo. in Shade.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Velocity at 10 a.m.	Rain-fall
	Ins.	Dgs.		Miles.	Ins.
Kurrachee ..	29·978	79·9	N W	7	0·00
Surat........	·985	85·6	N W	Mod.	0·05
Bombay	·990	83·7	E	4	0·00
Rutnagherry	·974	86·5	W	8	0·00
Karwar	·984	82·1	S W	Mod.	1·47
Mangalore ..	·970	82·4	Calm.	0	0·00
Cochin	·984	83·9	W N W	Mod.	0·15
Masulipatam	·986	83·8	E	10	0·00
Madras	30·036	87·8	E N E	5	0·00
Negapatam ..	29·984	83·9	N E	0	0·00

TELEGRAMS.

OPENING OF THE MAYO COLLEGE.

THE VICEROY ON THE DUTIES OF PRINCES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AJMERE, Nov. 8.

At four in the afternoon to-day the Viceroy opened the Mayo College. On arrival in the hall His Excellency was received by Sir E. Bradford and Major Loch, the Principal. The Viceroy was accompanied by the Countess of Dufferin, Lady Blackwood, Miss Thynne, and staff. When seated Major Loch read the following report :—

Your Excellency.—The main object of our assemblage here this afternoon is to celebrate the completion of the Mayo College, and I would therefore, with your lordship's sanction, describe in a few words the origin and growth, not only of the building in which we are gathered together, but of the institution itself. It was in October, 1870, that His Excellency Lord Mayo, at a durbar held within a few yards of this house, mentioned to the few Chiefs then assembled to meet him, the project which he had much at heart, of establishing a school or college which should be devoted exclusively to the education of the sons of the Chiefs, Princes, and leading Thakurs of Rajputana. His lordship's views, describing more definitely the details of the proposed scheme, were subsequently received and communicated to the several Chiefs of the Province, and contributions, reaching the large sum of over seven lakhs of rupees, were most liberally tendered, and although the remission of a small portion of these offers was deemed expedient, the actual receipts reached the extremely handsome and entirely unanticipated total of Rs. 6,23,750. This sum, though liable to occasional fluctuations, may be said to represent the endowment fund of the institution. The yearly revenue accruing from this amount meets the entire working expenses of the college, excluding the pay of the Principal, and such annual repairs as may be necessary for works imperial. The details above referred to were conceived during the incumbency of Sir Charles Aitchison in the post of Foreign Secretary to the Government of India, and your lordship will, I venture, to believe, participate in our pleasure of enjoying the honour of his presence here to-day. In July, 1877, orders were received to commence the construction of the college building according to a design prepared by the late Major Mant, of the Royal Engineers, and on the 5th of January of the following year the foundation-stone was laid by Mr.—now Sir Alfred—Lyall, then Agent to the Governor-General for Rajputana. The executive charge of the work was entrusted to Mr. J. W. Brassington, who continued to superintend the building till its practical completion in June, 1883. The Hindu Saracenic style of architecture was selected by Lord Northbrook as being the most suitable one to adopt in a country whose palaces and finest edifices bear general witness to its popularity. This fusion of Hindu and Mahomedan architecture, so common and so excellently developed in Rajputana, is at once well suited to the requirements of modern life in India, and in perfect harmony with the traditions of the people, while the effect of the whole is, I trust, sufficiently pleasing to the eye of the severest critic. Upon the plan of the building, the arrangement of the rooms, and the exterior and interior decorations, I need not now enlarge ; but it may be observed that the number of boys now borne on the college roll has already almost outgrown the classroom accommodation, and there is every probability that not only the large library in the north wing, but also the remaining portion of the south wing will have soon to be devoted to the use of the newly formed and newly-forming classes. With regard to the decoration of the college, there is one point only to which I would direct at once the special attention of your Excellency, a point which the liberality of a native Chief has rendered worthy of mention. It is the colouring of this central section hall in which we are collected. This colouring has been executed, as will be seen, entirely in oils, and represents a valuable gift from His Highness the Maharaja of Jeypore. The entire cost of the college building, with out-offices, amounts to Rs. 3,81,696. Grouped round the central building of the college lie a number of residences built by the different Chiefs of Rajputana, besides the Ajmere Boarding-House, and the principal's and head master's residences, built by the Imperial Government. Of the interest which the Chiefs evince in their great public school one proof is afforded by the fact that numerous additions and improvements have been made in these buildings from time to time through the generosity of the several Durbars. I would also bring to your lordship's notice the many munificent gifts that we have received from H. H. the Maharao Raja of Ulwar, H. H. the late Maharaja of Jeypore, H. H. the present Maharaja of Jeypore, the late Nawab Ali Mardan Khan of Jodhpur, the Rao of Junia, the Rao of Masuda, and the British and native subjects in Rajputana ; gifts amounting in value to nearly Rs. 55,000. I would now review in the fewest possible words the increase which has occurred from year to year in the numbers on our college roll. The total admissions have been 146 ; of these sixty-seven boys have left, thus leaving seventy-nine at the present date. It may be interesting to observe the almost uninterrupted steady growth with which this number has been reached. At the conclusion of the first term in April, 1876, the number of pupils was 23 ; in the following year there was an increase of 8 ; in April, 1878, the number stood at 39 ; in 1879 at 37 ; twelve months later it was 32 ; at the end of the next official year, 45 ; in 1882, 62 ; the following year 66 ; last year, 68 ; on the 1st of April of the present year 74 ; and on this date, as just mentioned above, the number is 79. This number, I trust, may be deemed satisfactory, and indicative of the growing prosperity and popularity of the college. So long as the figure which has now been reached does not materially fall, we may rest, I venture to hope, in the assurance that in no little measure the object and desire of our illustrious founder have been secured. I feel that I cannot acknowledge in any adequate terms the honour which your Excellency has conferred on us this day ; nor can I hope that any expression of mine will do justice to the real pleasure and gratitude your presence has given, not only to those specially interested or associated with the Mayo College, but I would venture to say, to all assembled here. In now asking your lordship to declare this building open, I would ask permission to urge upon these young Chiefs and Sirdars with whom it is my privilege to be so intimately acquainted, and for whose special benefit this building has been erected, to remember and act up to the precepts and the example of that great statesman and administrator whose name this college bears, and the memory of whose noble life is being brought to us very closely to-day viz, "to advance in the right way, and secure to themselves the favouring protection of that Power who only seeks their good."

The Viceroy made the following reply :—Ladies, Princes, Chiefs, and gentlemen,—It is almost superfluous for me to tell you that I experience exceptional satisfaction in taking part in this day's celebration. The late Lord Mayo was a personal friend of my own. I am naturally glad to have the opportunity of showing my interest in the prosperity of the institution which bears his name, and join you in paying a well-merited tribute to his memory. But, however grateful such an act might be to my private feelings, it is in my public capacity and as the representative of Her Majesty and the British Government that I desire more especially to mark my admiration of the intention of the ideas which Lord Mayo inspired when he founded the college, and to emphasise my approval of the special objects for which it is designed ; and I assure you that it is my earnest desire to extend the sphere of its usefulness. And in doing this I feel that it is not to the statesmanlike views of Lord Mayo alone that I am according my acknowledgment of their due, but I am also conveying, in as marked a way as the circumstances permit, my appreciation of the public-spirited manner in which the Princes, leading Chiefs, and inhabitants of Rajputana have associated themselves in this noble work. Though the idea of such a foundation originated with Lord Mayo, it is to the generosity and wise liberality of the Rajput Rajas and aristocracy that the realization of the project is due ; and most heartily do I congratulate them on the effective manner in which they have been able to carry out the intentions of their late lamented Viceroy. Now, turning for a moment to those in whose benefit so many have laboured and so much has been done, I would wish to address them a few words of earnest and friendly advice. In the first place, I would remind them, whether as scions of ancient houses, as heads of historical families, as destined to fill public positions of importance in Rajputana, or as future Chiefs of independent States, that there has already fallen upon their young lives a shadow of the heavier responsibilities and stricter duties, as well as the sunshine of loftier aspirations and wider responsibilities, which encompass the existence of the bulk of their countrymen. The happiness of thousands, the tranquillity of vast territories, and the general prosperity of the Empire at large, may be advanced or may be retarded in a sensible manner proportionate to the degree in which they may take advantage of the opportunities for self-improvement afforded them within these walls. For this reason it is exceptionally incumbent upon you my young friends, to cultivate certain special qualities and to avoid certain special dangers. Inasmuch as Providence has placed you in positions of considerable social dignity and has relieved you from the pressure of the sordid cares and anxiety incident to straitened circumstances, it should become a matter of pride and conscience to you to clothe yourselves in those manly virtues and characteristics which in all ages have been recognized as the proper adornment of the wellborn, such as self-restraint, the love of truth and justice, modesty, purity, consideration of others, readiness to sympathize with the weak and the suffering and the oppressed, and above all with that noble generosity which not merely consists in grace of manner, and the veneer of conventional politeness, but which is the outcome of an innate simplicity and generosity of spirit, which instinctively shrinks in scorn and disgust from anything approaching egotistical vanity and vulgar self-assertion. On the other hand, you should be equally watchful against those temptations to which wealth, with its opportunities of self-indulgence in all ages and all countries, has been peculiarly exposed, such as sloth, idleness, intemperance, sensuality, and effeminacy of the mind and body, and all those baser influences which render a man a burden to himself, a disgrace to his family, and a curse to his country ; and in saying this I would warn you that we are living in a shifting world—a world in which those very privileges you have been led—I do not say illegitimately—to pride yourselves upon are being continually exposed to the criticisms of public opinion and the ordeal of intellectual competition. If Rajputana is to maintain her historical position as one of the leading provinces of Hindustan and the ancient home of all that is highbred, chivalrous, and heroic, it is absolutely necessary that the sons and representatives of its famous houses should endeavour to retain as leaders of the people the arts of peace, and as their examplars in the van of civilization, that pre-eminence and renown which their forefathers won, fighting sword in hand, at the head of their clans on many a field of battle. And I would impress upon you the great desirability of your becoming thorough masters of the English language. In doing so I will not particularly insist on the obvious advantages of your acquaintance with a tongue so rich and varied in its literature and through which you can make yourselves acquainted at first hand with the ideas of some of the greatest men who ever lived, as well of the latest results of modern philosophic thought and scientific research. I would rather remind you of the practical benefits which a due prosecution of your studies in this direction will confer on you. English is the official language of the Supreme Government under which you live, and of books which deal with public affairs, the domestic administration of the general interests of your country, and it will be in continual use ; indeed, I may say an absolute necessity to you in positions which you may be called upon to fill. The keen-witted inhabitants of many other parts of India have fully appreciated this fact, and all their energies have consequently been devoted to the acquisition of English. As a consequence many of them both speak and write it with an eloquence and fluency beyond all praise. Now, I trust those I am addressing have sufficient self-respect to take sufficient pride in their Province not to wish it to fall behind other component parts of the Empire. In this particular, therefore, again I say, let it be one of the principal objects of your ambition, while within these walls, to acquire the English language. Already in the councils of Providence the edict has gone forth that English should be the language chiefly prevalent upon God's earth. Within another hundred years it has been calculated that the English-speaking races of the world will number upwards of a thousand millions. Under such circumstances it would indeed be a disgrace if any of Her Majesty's subjects in India, with any pretensions to belong to the educated classes, should remain ignorant of it. And now ladies, Princes, Chiefs, and gentlemen, it only remains for me to congratulate those present, especially those who, like my noble and honoured friends Sir Charles Aitchison and Colonel St. John, your first principal, who are both here on this occasion, were the first promoters of this great and noble institution, on the practical success it has attained, and on the favourable future extending before it. Already it has turned out pupils possessed of those characteristics which we in England most highly value, nor need I go further in illustration of this fact. As yet there is only one Rajput Prince whose State I have visited, and with whom I have had the pleasure of a few days' personal intercourse, I mean the Maharaja of Ulwar, the honoured pupil of the Mayo College, who has more than kept the promise of his youth. By the intelligence of his Government, the personal industry which he brings to bear in the management of his affairs, he is administering his State in a way conducive to the prosperity and contentment of his people, his own reputation and honour, and the welfare of the Supreme Government. If only the Mayo College continues to turn out such rulers, we may well envy that illustrious Viceroy to whose wisdom we are indebted for its establishment, and whose honoured memory it is destined, I trust, to preserve in this land for many and many a generation.

Here a salute was fired from a battery in the compound, in the course of which the Viceroy declared the College open.

Afterwards Major Loch read the following address :—

Your Excellencies,—To inaugurate the proceedings which have just been completed, I venture to submit that there could be no more perfect or pleasing sequel than the utilization of this building in the first ceremonial at which your ladyship has been graciously pleased to preside, and one which cannot but afford immediate and complete gratification to those who have contributed so generously to the building fund, and also to those who are now students at the college. It is on behalf of these students that I would more specially claim your Excellencies' attention and interest. Formal acknowledgment of good work done cannot fail to give satisfaction to those whose performances are deemed worthy of the distinction ; and your Excellencies' presence here to-day, supported as you are by the vice-president and members of the college council, and by so distinguished a party of guests, will assure the Mayo College boys that their labours have met with an approval which will serve as a powerful stimulus to sustained exertions in the future. The prizes which I have now the honour to solicit your ladyship to distribute have been won during the past year of 1884. Our curriculum embraces, throughout the entire college, English and Mathematics, with Hindi and Urdu, and subsequent tuition in Sanskrit or Persian, for which the preliminary education is a preparation. History and Geography are taught in all but the two junior classes, and prizes are given for these two subjects, as also for English and for Mathematics. According to previous custom, which, I trust, will meet with your Excellencies' approval, prizes have also been awarded for efficiency in sports. The competitions embrace exercises both on horseback and on foot, and are always entered into with the greatest keenness and interest. Prizes are also awarded for holiday tasks, and it may be considered a subject of congratulation that no less than 51 boys out of the 66 who were on our college roll during the vacation, devoted a material portion of the holidays to purely voluntary study, thus exhibiting an interest in the education which is here being imparted to them, and a desire to retain knowledge previously gained. I have especially to commend the following boys who have carried off these prizes :—Kanwar Bijaya Singh of Delwara, Meywar, Maharaj Zalim Singh of Jodhpore, Marwar, Bapoo Pirthi Singh of Pratabgarh, Thakur Ritan Singh of Bansia, Marwar, Kanwar Dalpat Singh of Manadar, Serohi, Kanwar Dip Singh of Garhsisar, Bikanir, Thakur Sham Singh of Raghunathgarh, Ajmere, Kanwar Abhaya Singh of Mangal, Jhallawar, and Kanwar Rir Mal Singh of Riyan, Marwar. The other prizes on our list are :—His Excellency the Viceroy's gold medal ; the prizes for good conduct ; the punctuality prize ; and the prizes for the highest aggregate class marks. To treat of these in inverse order, the rewards for the highest aggregate class marks are competed for by the entire college, and refer purely to the marks obtained in class, bearing no reference to those awarded in examinations. To obtain these prizes unremitting attendance is absolutely essential, and I would beg to bring forward the names of Maharaj Zalim Singh of Jodhpore and Kanwar Bijaya Singh of Delwara, the winners of these prizes in the Entrance Class and in the remainder of the college respectively, as deserving of high commendation. The prize for punctuality has been gained by Sahibzadah Mahomed Inayat-ulla Khan of Tonk. As regards the good-conduct prize, I left the decision in the hands of the boys themselves, and I cannot too strongly endorse their selection of Maharaj Zalim Singh of Jodhpore. He is a boy of excellent character, and his exemplary behaviour, coupled with his marked progress in study, has induced me to select him for the only remaining prize which I have to mention. This is our first and most coveted one—H. E. the Viceroy's gold medal. In nominating Maharaj Zalim Singh of Jodhpore, I feel that I have chosen a boy who will be a credit to the great Rathore family to which he belongs, and to the college where he has been a pupil for the past ten years, and of which he is now the head boy. Before concluding, Your Excellencies, I would add that the college has now seventy-nine boys on its rolls, a greater number than has ever been previously reported, and that there is every reason to hope that it is steadily gaining in popularity. There could be no more fitting opportunity for me to refer to the very liberal support which the chiefs of this Province have given to a scheme for the formation of a college prize fund, which I have the honour of submitting to them. The interest on sums of money amounting to Rs. 10,150 have been promised annually, and the generosity so substantially evidenced is thoroughly appreciated and valued by the boys, on whose behalf as well as on my own I wish to tender the most sincere acknowledgment. I cannot conclude without a grateful reference to the cordial assistance I have received from the members of the college, educational staff, and in doing so I wish especially to mention the name of Mr. Johnstone, who was the head master throughout 1884, and left us on the 1st of February last to take up the Principalship of the Residency College at Indore. I have also to acknowledge with thanks the work performed by the boarding house mohtamids. May I now solicit your ladyship to distribute the prizes to the successful students ?

The Countess, who exchanged seats with the Viceroy, distributed the prizes. This being over Major Loch, on behalf of the boys, presented to the Countess a splendid album, in acknowledging which Lord Dufferin replied as follows :—Major Loch,—Lady Dufferin has requested me to thank you warmly in her name for the beautiful present made her, and bids me add that she has read in a certain Greek author of a certain person who was boasting about the strength of the walls of his city. The person to whom he made the observation replied that the walls of a city were the men dwelling within. You alluded in becoming terms to this beautiful hall and its lovely decorations, which are worthy of the praise you bestowed on them, but to her mind its chief ornaments are the bright, industrious, intelligent youths who stand around us. In conclusion, Lady Dufferin proposes, with your permission, as long as she is in the country, to present a gold medal to the Mayo College, to be competed for, the terms of which we will settle hereafter.

This brought the proceedings to a close.

Afterwards there was a garden party at Major Loch's.

The Viceroy left for Chittore at eleven.

The levée last night passed off satisfactorily, so far as the arrangements for the crowd were concerned. The whole of the town hall, and lake were illuminated in honour of the Viceroy. After the levée there was a display of fireworks.

CHITORE, Nov. 8.

The Viceregal party reached here to-day. Unfortunately accommodation could not be found for correspondents to Oodeypore, so a delay occurred in reporting full details.

The Viceroy arrived at Oodeypore to-night. He was met by the Maharana near the capital and accorded a grand reception.

THE CRISIS IN UPPER BURMAH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Nov. 8.

The Clive arrived yesterday from Madras bringing General Prendergast and staff, who were loudly cheered by the troops and the crews of the gunboats. General Prendergast, was met on the wharf by Mr. Bernard and General Buck.

LATER.

The steamer bearing King Theebaw's reply to the ultimatum has arrived at Thayetmyo. It is rumoured here that the reply is a partial acceptance of the terms, but asks for more time. This will probably not be given.

Great disappointment is felt by the troops quartered in British Burmah because they have not been permitted to take any part in the expedition.

Two mule batteries from Calcutta and two batteries from Madras arrived here to-day, and are rapidly being transhipped into flats ready for despatch to Thayetmyo. The 23rd Fusiliers and the 2nd and 11th Regiments Bengal Infantry left here on flats for Thayetmyo to-day, where it is expected the troops will rendezvous. A corps of mounted infantry is to be started, if sanctioned by the Government of India.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CONFERENCE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 6.

Said Pacha (Minister for Foreign Affairs), in his speech at the opening of the Conference, expressed the hope that the Powers would be able to arrive at a settlement of the Bulgarian question satisfactory to all concerned.

DESPATCH OF TURKISH TROOPS TO THE GREEK FRONTIER.

In consequence of the continued threatening attitude of Greece, Turkish troops are being hastily despatched to the Greek frontier.

SIR FREDERICK ROBERTS.

LONDON, Nov. 7.

General Sir Frederick Roberts left yesterday for India to take up his appointment of Commander-in-Chief.

THE CASE OF ELIZA ARMSTRONG.

LONDON, Nov. 7.

The trial of the prisoners concerned in the abduction of Eliza Armstrong came to a conclusion to-day. The jury brought in a verdict of guilty against Stead and Jarrett for the abduction of the girl, and acquitted Bramwell Booth and Jacques. Sentence has been deferred pending the result of the trial for indecent assault.

GREEK WAR LOANS.

ATHENS, Nov. 7.

The Greek Chambers have voted a Bill authorising a loan of twelve million drachma for the purpose of increasing the navy, and have also sanctioned a patriotic loan of thirty million drachma.

NEW GERMAN AMBASSADOR.

LONDON, Nov 8.

H. E. Count Hatzfeld, the newly appointed German Ambassador to the Court of Saint James, arrived in London yesterday.

THE MONETARY CONFERENCE.

PARIS, Nov. 7.

The deliberations of the Delegates of the Monetary Conference have resulted in a decision to prolong the convention for five years with, a further period of five years, for liquidation.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

TRINCOMALEE, Oct. 8.

H. M. S. Ranger from Bombay arrived.

ADEN, Nov. 7.

The Italian mail-steamer Domenico Balduino (late China), Captain Dodero, left for Bombay at 6 p.m. yesterday.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(NOVEMBER 8.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Mail for Mauritius and Madagascar closes at Mozambique 10th instant.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY, NIGHT, Nov. 7.	
10 p.m.	81·8
SUNDAY, Nov. 8.	
6 a.m.	78·5
10 a.m.	83·7
2 p.m.	86·1
4 p.m.	85·4

IT is stated that Mr. A. Mackenzie, Secretary in the Home Department, goes on furlough at the end of the cold season, and will probably not return to India. Mr. Mackenzie has had a long and distinguished Secretariat career, and his retirement will be a serious loss to the administration.

THE Hon. Mr. Ilbert, accompanied by Mrs. Ilbert, stopped at Khandalla on Friday last, and spent some hours there. Mr. Ilbert visited the Karli Caves with Colonel A. Phelps ; and Mr. Bhandarkar, of the Deccan College, accompanied them and translated the inscriptions. In the evening Mr. and Mrs. Ilbert proceeded to Poona, *en route* to Hyderabad. After visiting the Madras Presidency, including Tanjore, the Legal Member will come to Bombay for a few days.

THERE appears to be little doubt now that the Duke of Connaught will return to India, but in what capacity is not quite understood. The latest version of the story appears in an up-country paper, which states that it is believed he will succeed Sir Michael Biddulph in the command of the Rawal Pindi division.

MR. MEHDI ALI, Political Secretary, of Hyderabad, has for some days past been staying at the Esplanade Hotel. We are sorry to learn that Mr. Mehdi Ali is in an indifferent state of health, which necessitates a voyage to Ceylon. The *Deccan Times*, in announcing his departure from Hyderabad, says :—

"A large number of his friends met on the platform to see him off. Among these were Sirdar Diler-ud-Dowlah, the Home Secretary ; Moulvie Mustak Hussain, Soubadar ; Mr. Mahdi Hassan, Chief Justice ; Dustoor Ruttonjee, late Revenue Secretary to the Sadr-ul-Maham ; Mr. Syed Mahomed Alwee, late Sadr Talukdar, Mr. Furdoonjee Jamshedjee, Private Secretary to the Minister ; Dr. Argoonath, Principal of the Hyderabad College ; Mr. C. Willmott, Assistant Private Secretary, and many others. The leave-taking was unusually hearty, and showed unmistakeably how genuine was the wish expressed that the change would do him good and enable him to return to Hyderabad soon. The conspicuous ability with which Mr. Mehdi Ali has performed his arduous and responsible duties has always been recognized, and even freely admitted by those who, during the early part of his career, distrusted or disliked the man. But of late that distrust and dislike have been almost wholly removed, as the belief in his singleness of purpose and devotion to the interests of the country forced its way even with those who formerly looked askance at him. Through evil report and good report, but especially through the former, he has gradually succeeded in winning his way into public esteem, until it is now generally felt that should anything happen to prevent his resumption of his office it would be but little short of a public calamity."

MESSRS. TRUBNER and Co. will very shortly publish the first five volumes of the new edition of Dr. Hunter's *Imperial Gazetteer of India*. These volumes bring the work down to the article on India.

PERHAPS one of the most extraordinary experiments ever performed by Mr. Stuart Cumberland in the matter of thought-reading was the one illustrated with the Prince of Wales. His Royal Highness undertook to picture, as it were, in his mind's eye the outline of an animal ; and Mr. Cumberland, taking him by the hand, immediately drew the form of an elephant. Neither the Prince nor Mr. Cumberland is an artist, and the contour of the animal was certainly as rough as it was inelegant. But the most peculiar thing in connection with the matter was that the elephant as drawn by Mr. Cumberland had no tail ; but His Royal Highness explained that the elephant, he had thought of represented the animal he first shot in India, and whose tail he had cut off as a trophy. Mr. Cumberland, will, we understand, repeat this experiment at his public seance at the Town Hall on Wednesday evening next.

THE time for a reply to be received to the ultimatum to Theebaw is now rapidly approaching. A Rangoon correspondent writes :—" Those best acquainted with Mandalay politics seem to think that his ministers will force him to refuse our terms, and that we shall thus have the best possible excuse for settling the difficulty once for all by that annexation so dreaded by both political parties, but which people here say is the only solution of the difficulty. Another puppet King would only be a source of trouble to us when he dies, and when perhaps we have other business on hand. The bugbear of wild tribes and Black Flags troubling us after annexation is unworthy of consideration. As long as we keep friendly with China and have free trade the wild tribes will be our best friends and help us to restore order in districts which have now for so many years under Theebaw's rule become the scenes of dacoity and crime." They are evidently easily comforted in Rangoon. Meanwhile a report has reached Thayetmyo that Theebaw has detained the Flotilla steamer carrying the ultimatum.

WRITING in regard to the prospects of the Conservatives at the forthcoming election, the *Statesman* says :—" The retention of office by the Conservatives will naturally involve the appointment of Lord Randolph Churchill's promised Committee of Inquiry into the administration of India since the Mutiny. Should such a Committee be appointed, it is to be hoped that the witnesses who may appear before it will avoid the fatal error of giving their opinions on every subject, no matter how insignificant it may be, with regard to which reform seems to them desirable. What is really required is such a change in the Government itself as would make it more representative of, and more in harmony with, the matured public opinion of the country."

SURGEON G. T. THOMAS, of the Madras Medical Department, whose case was recently decided in his favour by the Viceroy, has taken over charge of the duties of Medical Officer of the 3rd Madras Cavalry, at Secunderabad, during the absence of Surgeon-Major Bateman on service in Burmah, or until further orders. The last *Madras Government Gazette*, however, places his services at the disposal of the Government of India, Home Department, in view, probably, to his employment as Civil Surgeon of Moulmein.

THE License-tax collections in the Punjab during the year 1884-85 were Rs. 4,57,089 out of a demand of Rs. 4,60,931. The collections show a decrease of upwards of Rs. 3,000 when compared with those of the previous year, although there was very little difference in the final demand of either year. It is to be noted that in most cases an improvement has been made in the framing of the Collector's list of the license payers ; but in some districts the percentage of the tax abandoned is still very high. To remedy this it is suggested that all objections against assessments should be heard by the Deputy Commissioners themselves, or by specially qualified assistants. It is also suggested that an entirely new assessment list should be prepared every year in each district, but as the License-tax is by no means popular, several officers consider that this would be a useless harassing of the people. It is also suggested that a special note-book should be kept by district officers for the purpose of recording all investigations made by them in regard to the assessment.

THE annual report on the Horticultural Gardens, Lucknow, shows fairly successful results, and reflects credit on the management. From the results of the year under review, agriculturists and owners of gardens may gather many useful hints. How many fruit-growers, for instance, who annually deplore the poor produce of their peach-trees, know anything of the Alubukhara, an excellent fruit, which succeeds well where peaches fail almost altogether ? Of different kinds of grapes, too, few private owners are in a position to try all the European and country vines ; and for these the discovery in the Lucknow Gardens that the Black Hamburgh produces a heavy crop of good-sized grapes, when many other varieties of European and country vines conspicuously failed, should be worthy of note. The successful growth of prickly comfrey, which in Europe has been proved of the greatest value as a fodder crop, is also a feature of the year's work ; though unavoidably incomplete owing to the almost entire destruction of the crop by the hailstorm of January. Another experiment, of at least equal value, is the acclimatisation of the Arabian date-palm as a food-supply for the people. So far this has not been a success owing to the fact that the fruit does not ripen sufficiently before the rains set in and spoil it. But some varieties fruit earlier than others, and by careful hybridisation and selection a variety may be produced with the excellent fruit of the Arabian date-palm and the early fruiting habit of some other species. In making experiments with this end in view, the managers of the garden at Lucknow are on the right tack, and if they finally succeed, will repay a hundredfold the cost of the experiments to the country.

THERE are no features of special remark in the report on the Administration of Civil Justice in Oudh for 1884, just issued. In comparing the civil litigation of Oudh with that of the North-West Provinces the comparative poverty of the former province becomes conspicuously apparent. The average sum for which suits are brought in Oudh is Rs. 128 ; in the N-W. P., Rs. 380. Of the whole number of suits, 32 per cent. in Oudh are for sums under Rs. 10 ; in the North-West only 9 per cent. are for less than that sum. As a natural consequence of the smallness of the amounts sued for in Oudh, the proportion of cases founded upon verbal contracts instead of written documents increases ; for people seldom take the trouble of official formalities when the contract only concerns half a dozen rupees or so. As a further natural consequence of verbal contracts, instead of documents being put forward as grounds for action, fewer decrees in Oudh are registered on *ex-parte* statements ; for judges are naturally reluctant to give a decree to the plaintiff who has only verbal evidence to offer, whereas the production of documents often leaves nothing more to be said.

THE *Englishman* consoles itself with the reflection that the fall in the exchange value of the rupee is not without its compensations. In 1875 the exchange was about 1s. 10½d. for the rupee ; it is now about 1s. 6½d., showing a fall of about 19 per cent. But in regard to expenditure in England it can be shown that the prices of nearly all the articles of domestic consumption are very much lower now than they were in 1875. In many cases the fall in the prices of such articles is much greater than the fall in exchange, so it may be questioned whether the Anglo-Indian, in respect of his English expenditure, is much worse off now with exchange at 1s. 6½d., than he was in 1875 with exchange at 1s. 10½d.

THE silk covering for the Kaaba, which the Sultan sent this year to Mecca, has been valued at 385,000f. (about £15,400), and that sent by the Khedive for the same purpose at 290,000f. (about £11,600). Both are black, most richly embroidered in gold, and so large that each of them covers entirely the whole Kaaba. On the first day of the Kourban-Bairam festival the new covers were laid on the holy stone in the place of the old covers, one of which was sent to the Sultan, and the other to the Khedive, as presents from the clergy of the Mosque.

MILITARY NEWS.

CAPTAIN F. G. ALEXANDER, officiating squadron commander and 2nd-in-command Erinpura Irregular Force, having been appointed to civil employ, and Major A. R. T. McRae being with the Meywar Bheel Corps, Lieutenant R. A. Cole, wing officer and adjutant, has been appointed 2nd-in-command, in addition to his other duties.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL C. K. MCKINNON, 2nd-in-command 1st Sikh Infantry, has been appointed officiating commandant, *vice* Colonel G. Stewart, proceeded on furlough, and during the absence on special duty of Colonel C. E. Stewart ; Captain J. E. Mein, wing officer, to officiate as 2nd-in-command, *vice* Major C. McK. Hall on furlough, and during the time Captain C. Gaisford continues seconded ; and Captain R. F. Jamieson, wing officer, to officiate as wing commander, *vice* Major A. D. Strettell, on furlough.

MAJOR C. C. BROWNLOW, wing commander, 1st Sikh Infantry, has been appointed officiating 2nd-in-command, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel C. K. Mackinnon, transferred to the 5th Punjab Infantry ; and Captain A. C. Bunny, wing officer, to officiate as wing commander, *vice* Major Brownlow, during the time Captain F. R. Begbie may continue seconded.

COLONEL MONTGOMERY HUNTER, Bengal Staff Corps, is about to retire from the service.

CAPTAIN C. G. MAUNSELL, officiating 3rd squadron commander, 3rd Punjab Cavalry, has been appointed 2nd squadron commander, *vice* Captain C. C. Egerton, proceeded on duty to Jubbulpore.

THE first parade of the season for the Calcutta Volunteer Rifles was fixed for Wednesday last.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL C. H. BRIDGES, Bengal Staff Corps, commandant 23rd Punjab Infantry, is about to proceed on furlough for one year on private affairs, embarking at Bombay.

THE depôt of the 1st Bengal Infantry will be moved from Rawal Pindi to Fyzabad by rail. The detachment 21st Punjab Infantry at Attock will also be railed to Rawal Pindi, on relief by a detachment 13th Bengal Infantry.

IT has been ordered that lieutenant-colonels of the late Indian artilleries, placed on the unemployed list after five years' service in that rank, will not be liable for the payment of band subscriptions whilst unemployed.

CAPTAIN E. U. BLACKETT, G Battery, 1st Brigade, has been appointed adjutant to the Royal Artillery Division, Allahabad, *vice* Whitehorn, promoted and posted to Malta.

THE Horse, Field, and Garrison batteries of Artillery have been ordered to adopt the "support" for carbines, as laid down in the Rifle Exercises, 1885.

RIDING MASTER J. BEVINGTON, from the Home Establishment, has been posted to the Meerut Division.

LIEUTENANT W. F. COCKBURN, B Battery, 1st Brigade, Royal Artillery, has been allowed to exchange with Lieutenant S. B. Von Donop, I Battery, 1st Brigade.

LOCALLY appointed Assistant Superintendent of Schools W. Bryan, Bengal Establishment, has reverted to his position as a first-class schoolmaster on embarkation for England.

IT is now settled that the 19th Hussars will not go to India next year in relief of the 14th Hussars, as originally intended. The 20th, recently arrived in Egypt, may go further eastward in the almost certain event of the evacuation of Egypt by the English troops very shortly.

PROMOTION in the junior ranks of the Royal Artillery seems to be running pretty smoothly. In the captains' list the time spent in the ranks is now reduced to five years, whilst among the subalterns it has been brought down to eight. The batch of subalterns whose commissions were dated January 25, 1877, has been disposed of, and those appointed June 19, 1877, are now being advanced. The Engineers are left a long way behind in the rear. It is somewhat noticeable that in the Foot Guards the Grenadiers are nearly as much ahead of the two other regiments in the matter of promotion as the Artillrry are ahead of the Engineers. Lord Raglan, the senior lieutenant of the Grenadier Guards, dates from October, 1877, or just eight years ago, while Lieutenant Romelly, of the Scots Guards, is a subaltern of April, 1873, and Lieutenant Gladstone, of the Coldstream, December of the same year. And this notwithstanding that the Grenadiers have three battalions, and each of the regiments only two.

SIX officers from each of the minor Presidencies, and four from the Hyderabad Contingent, will be permitted to attend officially the forthcoming Camp of Exercise.

LIST OF RESIDENTS.

LANOWLIE HOTEL, LANOWLIE.

Mr C W L Jackson, High Court, Bombay

Mr M P Lynch, High Court, Bombay

Mr John Griffiths, School of Art, Bombay

Mr and Mrs F W Stevens, G I P Railway.

RACING STATESMEN.

SINCE the Marquis of Rockingham won the first St. Leger with Allabaculia, until the day when the Right Hon. James Lowther carried off the latest Yorkshire Handicap with King Monmouth, many of our best and most truly English statesmen, Cabinet Ministers, aye, and Prime Ministers, have sought their recreation on the Turf. Rockingham, Fox, Bentinck, Palmerston, Derby, Peel, Eglinton, Lowther, Cadogan, these are not the names of men who have had any share in working the ruin of their country. It may seem strange, but it is true, that the perusal of the racing calendar has produced as good political stuff as has resulted from the composition of theological pamphlets, and the statesmen we have named have served their country as well as if their appearance had been expected at the lectern rather than on the Stewards' Stand. These men, and others like them,

'Quorum opera in bello, in otio, in negotio,—

whose services have been freely given to the nation, made the excitement of the race their means of recruiting after arduous labours in Parliament. Of Fox's interest in a race the following passage is quoted from Walpole's 'Recollections' :—

'When he had a horse in a race, Mr. Fox was all eagerness and anxiety. He always placed himself where the animal was to make his final effort, or the race was to be most strongly contested. From this spot he eyed the horses advancing with a most immovable look ; he breathed quicker as they accelerated their pace ; and when they came opposite to him he rode in with them at full speed, whipping, spurring, and blowing, as if he would have infused his whole soul into the courage, speed, and perseverance of his favourite racer. But when the race was over, whether he won or lost seemed to be a matter of perfect indifference to him, and he immediately directed his conversation to the next race, whether he had a horse to run or not.'

The famous passage wherein Lord George Bentinck's great biographer narrates the story of his chagrin at having sold his horse Surplice just before he won the Derby is too well known to quote here. It is surprising that 'the Druid' should place the scene in Bellamy's instead of the library of the House of Commons, and change the historical groan uttered by Lord George from a 'superb' into a 'splendid' one. The sequel of the passage is, however, not so generally known :—

'But on Monday the 29th (May, 1846), when the resolution in favour of a ten-shilling differential duty for the colonies had been carried, and carried by his casting vote, "the blue ribbons of the turf" were all forgotton. Not for all the honours and successes of all the meetings, spring or autumn, Newmarket, Epsom, Goodwood, Doncaster, would he have exchanged that hour of rapture. His eye sparkled with fire, his nostril dilated with triumph, his sanguine spirit saw a future of continuous and illimitable success. "We have saved the colonies," he said, "saved the colonies. I knew it must be so. It is the knell of free trade."'

We quote this sequel because it shows, better than any other passage with which we are acquainted, that an ardent love for horse-racing may be concurrent with industrious, unselfish patriotism, and healthy political views, in the heart of an Englishman. We have, however, this quarrel with the memory of Lord George. Great as were the services of the Lycurgus of the Turf, he betted much too heavily. In fact, his example, perhaps as much as that of any other patron of the Turf, prepared the way for the heavy gambling of the Hastings era. We should much prefer to take the racing career of Lord Palmerston as a model of that moderation which a betting man is most bound to study. When his mare Ilione * won the Cesarewitch in 1841, he thus writes :—

'I had but one horse in training and that was Ilione, and she won me about 1700*l.* at Newmarket in one stake, and though John Day will no doubt send me in a large bill to set against these winnings yet a decent surplus must remain.'—Ashley's 'Life,' vol. i. p. 439.

The same economical management and anxiety to win stakes is apparent in several more of his letters. And this is what we should like to see more of on the Turf ; not the sudden making of a fortune by a great *coup*. Lord Palmerston had great hopes of winning the Derby of 1860 with Mainstone, but the horse broke down shortly before the race with strong suspicion of foul play. On May 21st of that year, the following entries of various matters occur in his Diary :—

'John Day and Professor Spooner, about Mainstone. Settled he should run on Wednesday. Shaftesbury, about Church appointments. Powell, to ask about Mainstone. Sir Robert Peel, ditto. Bernstorff, to read me a dispatch. Sidney Herbert, about his evidence to be given to-morrow before Committee on army organization.'—Ashley's 'Life,' vol. ii. p. 397.

This passage is likely to become historic, and will be read with curiosity in future generations. Mainstone did run in the Derby, and came in about tenth. Lord Palmerston shortly afterwards retired from the turf.

The fourteenth Earl of Derby, scholar, orator, thrice Prime Minister, a man of the most stainless character, was, like his rival, all his life an enthusiastic supporter of the Turf ; and, like him, sustained a great disappointment when Toxophilite was second to Sir Joseph Hawley's Beadsman for the Derby of 1858 during the Earl's second tenure of the Seals of Office as First Lord of the Treasury. How keenly he loved racing is well told by Greville in his Diary for May 1833 :—'I went to the Oaks on Wednesday, where Lord Stanley kept house for the first, and probably (as the house is for sale) for the last time. It passed off very well. . . racing all the morning and whist and blind hookey in the evening. It was curious to see Stanley. Who would believe they beheld the orator and statesman, only second, if second, to Peel in the House of Commons, and on whom the destiny of the country perhaps depends ? There he was, as if he had no thoughts but for the turf, full of the horses, interest in the betting, eager, blunt, noisy, good humoured, "has meditans nugas et totus in illis :" at night equally devoted to the play as if his fortune depended on it. Thus can a man relax whose existence is devoted to great and serious thoughts.'

* She was by Priam, and Lord Palmerston named her Ilione, who was 'maxima natarum Priami.' The question of the quantity of the second i produced a great deal of betting, which was set at rest by an appeal to the Master of Trinity. Lord Palmerston, on being informed of the discussion said 'they might call her just what they liked so long as she won the Cesarewitch.'—Ashley's 'Life,' *l.c.*

THE FORMATION OF AN INDIAN PARTY IN ENGLAND.

COLONEL R. D. OSBORNE, the London correspondent of the *Statesman*, in a letter to that paper written on the 9th October, says :—

"I see that you credit me with having been the 'guiding spirit' in the efforts that have been making during the past two years to form an Indian Party in the House of Commons. This is to credit me with what is not at all my due. I doubt if I possess one single qualification for the successful accomplishment of such a task. 'He who drives fat oxen ought himself to be fat' was, if I remember rightly, the diction of Dr. Johnson ; and he who hopes to drive Members of Parliament, it behoves him before all things to be 'moderate.' Now, I am painfully immoderate. Then, there are other qualifications in which also I am painfully lacking. I have no talent at all for frequenting lobbies, buttonholing influential personages, and compelling them partly by force, partly by moral suasion, to do my bidding. No, if the formation of an Indian Parliamentary Party depended upon me, it would certainly never get formed. There were reasons, apart from my own incapacity, which have hindered the formation of such a party during the past two years. The members of the House of Commons were in that effete and demoralised condition, which three or four years of legislative work always reduces them to. The Liberal Party was more demoralised than usual, owing to the criminal blunders of its leaders. It knew that no further good could be got out of it, and longed impatiently for the hour of its desolation. In truth, for the last two years, the Liberal Party has only been held together for the purpose of passing the Reform Bill. From men in this lethargic and despondent condition, it was quite impossible to construct an Indian Party. And so Mr. Slagg found, when, on the return of Sir William Wedderburn to India, he attempted to carry to a completion the work which that gentleman had begun. The political future not only of the Party, but of individual members, was too uncertain to allow of men being sufficiently vigorous and hopeful to grapple with such a big subject as India. Consequently, so far as I know, during the past two years, there has been no attempt to form an Indian Party in Parliament. Mr. Slagg has carried on the work single-handed, and the amount of success which he has met with has been surprising. He has endeavoured to educate opinion in Parliament, and the North of England, upon three points —(1) a Parliamentary Inquiry into the state of India : (2) the Abolition of the India Council ; and (3) a reversal of our Frontier Policy, including the evacuation of both Pishin and Quetta, and falling back upon the line of the Indus. On the two first points, he has been successful all along the line. He has virtually got his Parliamentary inquiry : and although the Indian Council will still survive for a few years, a sentence of death has been pronounced upon it with practical unanimity. With regard to the third point—which I hold to be the most important of all, as the policy which we are at present pursuing on our Indian frontier can lead to nothing but the financial ruin of the Empire—he will, I fear, fail to get what he wants. But there can be no question of the marked effect which he has produced upon public opinion. The "Slagg policy," as it is called, has a numerous following in the House ; and in the North of England, where Mr. Slagg's position as member for Manchester enables him to exercise a wide influence, it is no exaggeration to say that it is the policy almost universally accepted by Liberals. But with the dissolution of the old effete Parliament, and the election of another on a wider suffrage, the hour has come for the formation of a Parliamentary Party, and with the hour has also come the man, in the shape of Mr. Allan O. Hume, C. B. For this particular business, I do not suppose that a better man could be found in all India. He possesses all those qualities in which the writer of this letter is so abysmally lacking. He is moderate. Having been a Civilian, he believes in the Covenanted Civil Service, and does not present himself, as I should do, as a mere Irreconcilable and a Destructive. Then, he is the son of Joseph Hume, a man whose memory is held sacred by all good Radicals, as the father of English Radicalism. He also believes in Parliament, in the Liberal Party, and in individual members thereof.

Added to all this, he is a man hopeful, of tremendous energy, with a keen relish and aptitude for society; and, as a consequence of all these qualities, he has in the space of two months done more towards the formation of a Parliamentary Party than an ordinary man could have done in six months. His activity has been quite awestriking. He has gone everywhere and seen everybody; and has obtained encouragement and promises of assistance from all whom he has seen, even Mr. John Morley, notwithstanding the latter's vehement denunciation of an Indian inquiry in his speech at Cambridge. At present, Mr. Hume, is busy organising a plan of campaign for the Indian delegates who have just arrived in this country, to bring the claims of India before the constituencies. Mr. Hume returns to India on the 4th November, but it is his intention, I believe, to come home again in the spring, when Parliament has assembled, in order personally to superintend the formation of an Indian Party. If any one can succeed in accomplishing this, Mr. Hume will do so. It is a thousand pities that Sir W. Wedderburn and Mr. Wordsworth cannot be in London to co-operate with him. The official rank of these gentlemen effectually negatives the notion that their urgency for changes in the system of Indian administration is dictated by a sense of pique at their own want of success. One very effective piece of tactics has been worked out conjointly by Mr. Hume and Mr. Reid, the Member for Hereford. It is to get influential men in the various constituencies, to address letters to their candidates, dwelling upon the great importance and urgency of Indian affairs, and asking for a pledge that if some Indian question comes up for discussion, they will see that it is not burked, by the House being counted out. This is a pledge which no candidate can hesitate about giving, as it binds him down to no particular policy, but only to assist discussion; and if a sufficient number are obtained, it will ensure at any rate a hearing for matters of moment to India. If, now, the people of India could agree among themselves upon a programme of reform, and establish here in London, if possible under native editorship, an authoritative exponent of their desires and sentiments, a new and happier era would, I confidently believe, have fairly begun for their country.

INDIANS IN ENGLAND.

THERE are three Institutions that deserve the support of natives of India about to visit England for purposes of education. These are the Indian Institute at Oxford, the National Indian Association, and the Oriental Institute at Woking near London. The aims of these three Institutions are so different that, as we shall point out, they cannot, or should not, clash. For each we can predict a successful future; for they appeal to different classes of the Indian community which are equally eager to benefit by different phases of English education or residence in England.

The Oxford Institute which owes its creation to the energy of the Reverend Professor M. Williams has, by the last report, cost £23,614 for such portion of that building as is already finished. It will, probably, cost £25,000 more before it is complete as a library, museum, and a literary and social lounge for natives of India and their friends. The native students will live in English homes and will study in the Institute, if the Professors of the various Oxford Colleges agree in making it their place of meeting. At present, some Indians live for the six months that the Oxford University is at work during the year at various colleges, where they are under the usual academic discipline. During the rest of the year they have to shift for themselves. Professor Monier Williams has regretfully been obliged to decline the supervision of youths whom parents wished to entrust to his care. In his last report he justly says: "I am convinced that no young Indian is fit to stand alone at an English University, or that he ought to be allowed as much freedom of action as is thought desirable for the average English Undergraduate. I am persuaded that any youthful native of India who comes to Oxford under the idea of enlarging his mind, and is left too much to himself and permitted to take an independent course, and cast adrift during six months of vacation—without personal guidance and guardianship—will return to India deteriorated in character rather than improved." The Oxford Institute will, therefore, only be an advantage to natives of ample means whose object it is to secure the prestige of a degree in Arts from the Oxford University. This will be the case should the University consent to take Arabic, Sanscrit or Persian for the two classical European languages (Latin and Greek) which are required from English students. This, however, is doubtful, and all that can be expected is that the University authorities will accept one of the Oriental Classical languages for one of the European classics. For students of Law, Medicine, and Engineering, for officials desirous of professional improvement during their furlough in England, as well as for visitors anxious to benefit by the lessons of English civilization, Oxford offers a restricted scope. A single visit to the London Law Courts, Hospitals or Engineering workshops cost 14*s.* 6*d.* in a returnticket by railway, which deposits the traveller at a considerable distance from the centres of professional activity in London to which a cab or omnibus has to be taken. Oxford is also a desirable residence for wealthy natives, to whom the preservation of caste is a burthen. Much of the English support that has been given to the Institute is, undoubtedly, due to the hope that is entertained of its Christianizing the native alumni. It will, however, more probably merely denationalize them and, in consequence even of its peculiar academical and social tone, render them aliens to Indian life and to Anglo-Indian careers on their return to this country.

This danger or advantage, according as we view the question of Indians living in England, is not so great with the National Indian Association, which has been founded under the Unitarian auspices of Miss Carpenter and the present Secretary, Miss Manning. This Association also intends to provide for the common school education of boys of fourteen. It has supplied a Superintendent, Mr. A. Brown, M. A., who had thought Law to a few Indian students in England and who has also visited India for few a months. Curiously enough, however, the students committed to his care are not to live in one place, which alone makes supervision possible. The Prospectus of the Association distinctly states that "It is not proposed to establish a general boarding house," although in India we have no difficulty in making separate arrangements for cooking, &c., at a general boarding house for the various castes of Hindus and Muhammadans, e.g., at the Ajmir Mayo College, at the Ambala School of Wards and in connexion with the Lahore College. The students are to be distributed in various schools, colleges, and lodgings, where they, of course, will not be able to keep their caste or be protected from bullying.

The charges, too, seem to be excessively high. A minimum of £200 a year for "an ordinary school education" is almost exhorbitant, the school-fees per term of 12 to 13 weeks ranging from £5 to £10 at the best schools for day-scholars. Food should certainly not exceed £1 a week for boys of fourteen or, indeed, for a grown-up person. Dress, which is to be English and which converts the graceful and respected native into a Christy's Minstrel or a respectable Kirani should also not exceed £20 per annum. So where the £200 are to go to we have no conception. Considering also that the fees for qualifying as a Barrister, Surgeon, Engineer can be distinctly stated, the vagueness of the Prospectus of the National Indian Association as to these extra charges is to be regretted.

The Oriental Institute at Woking is utterly unsuited to those who prefer the liberty or licence of London to the single-minded use of its educational facilities. The Oriental Institute also gives no encouragement to those political agitators who, whether in their teens or out of them, address meetings at the Royal Aquarium. This, indeed, would be out of keeping with the origin of the Institute which has been inspired by Government itself. Nor will the mere possession of wealth be a qualification of admission to the Institute. India still respects learning and birth above wealth and no one who is not a member of a high caste or family or who does not belong to the traditional learned classes of India will be allowed to enter it. Those, however, who possess the necessary *cachet de noblesse*, whether rich or poor, are eligible for residence at the Institute, provided there be a vacancy. There are only twenty sets of apartments, which the nominees of founders can occupy free of rent or charges for supervision. The number of inmates, therefore, being limited as well as select, can be efficiently advised, and as no one can remain who does not respect his rank, caste or religion, the residents will, it is hoped, be a Law unto themselves and may develop an *esprit de corps* which will be an aid to the preservation of their morality and an advantage to their professional careers in India. The aim of the Institute, to quote the Prospectus, "is to combine special advice in studies with the emulation of public schools and the advantage of private instruction. With this view honorary advisers in the various specialities who have been, as a rule, in India, guide the student in his profession. Special arrangements are also made in the London schools, and private instruction is provided, if desired, at Woking in addition." The above combination of the advantages of various educational systems and the association with English gentlemen or professional men of position in intellectual pursuits and in manly sports, but not at meals, will, it is believed, make the new generation of the native aristocracy that may be sent to England, those leaders of native Society which they ought to be, under the altered circumstances of the age, without making them servile imitators of Englishmen in dress, food, and manners. As for the cost of living and education, it has been reduced to the minimum of the *actual* expenditure on articles of food purchased at wholesale rates and the existing scale of fees for Law, Medicine, and Engineering, in which reductions will be sought to be made in the case of native gentlemen with limited means. Again, as every resident at the Institute has his separate kitchen in his own set of apartments, no other resident need know at what rate he lives. Speaking roughly, the cost of £200 per annum for an ordinary school education charged by the National Indian Association, may safely be reduced to half the amount *plus* more effective supervision and guidance, whilst similar reductions may be expected in professional studies when required. It is also practically impossible for a Hindu to keep caste in England, if he desire to do so, at any other place than the Oriental Institute, owing to its special arrangements and the natural advantages of its situation.

There remains the Northbrook Institute, as intended by its founder, the Jam of Bhownuggur, or the Northbrook Club which it is now. It is clear that for anglicised natives, it would be better to become members of a purely English Club, whilst an Indian Club in which Hindus, Muhammadans, and Europeans take their meals together is not required. We hope, however, that scions of good families may be allowed to become "Visitors" of the Club on half the present fee, so as to be able to enjoy the privileges of social intercourse which the Club offers, without the present expensive attraction offered to the ordinary "members of" breaking their caste and religion, by joining Europeans at meals.

We have not referred to the advantages held out by Cambridge but much of what we have said regarding Oxford, applies to the sister-University, except that Cambridge holds out facilities to Indians for graduating in Arts which will go far to reduce the value of a Cambridge Degree. The newly incorporated St. Paul's Hostel is a moderately-sized house held under a lease from Jesus College, of which, we believe, 14 years have still to run. The owner has already had the satisfaction of converting one Aga can to Christianity. In regard to health, both Cambridge and Oxford are not so healthy as London, and London is less healthy than Woking, which is situated in a salubrious and picturesque neighbourhood, and although only 35 minutes by rail from the centres of London activity, to which numerous and quick trains travel daily, it is 23 miles away from its smoky atmosphere and nightly dissipation.

The six Indian Government Scholarships, of which we suppose one will be allotted to the Punjab, are tenable anywhere in England, where effective supervision is guaranteed, without which, as the National Indian Association Prospectus truly says "they are exposed to many evils." But introducing them to English homes is not curing all those evils, but rather intensifies their alienation from their fellow-countrymen. The Association also refers to those "who have not spent their time satisfactorily, disappointing thus the hopes of their friends. And even as regards those who have been distinguished for industry and self-control, the visit to England has been often less favorable to general cultivation of mind and character than it might have been if the students had lived in a *less isolated way*" and yet the Association will not keep the Indian students together in one house or set of houses, a task which is beyond the means of the Society, the income of which for the last year amounted to less than £600, and whose expenditure was only £13 below its income.

How necessary it is for our Government to send some of its promising wards or other distinguished scions of the native nobility or selected officials to England and how valuable would be the establishment of travelling Fellowships for our best graduates, as originally suggested by Mr. Aitchison in connexion with the Punjab University, may be inferred from the following extract from a letter by a British nobleman who has long been in India and whose sympathy for the natives of this country is beyond all doubt: "In England they are too apt to look upon the blatant youths now here as representative of the natives of our Eastern Empire and as the exponents of their views, whilst we know that by the larger number of them, they are utterly disowned. I only wish you would induce some good specimens of our native gentry to come over and make a prolonged sojourn in England. We are now compelled to accept men of inferior stamp, because we have none of a higher class to select from."—*Journal of the Anjuman-i-Punjab.*

DEATH OF A FAMOUS RACING MAN.

THE *Telegraph*, referring to the death of Mr. John Bowes, a famous racing man, says:—It is, as a racing man that Mr. John Bowes will be longest remembered; and, with the exceptions of the late Earl of Egremont and Sir Joseph Hawley, he enjoyed the distinction of having won the Derby oftener than any other patron of the turf, alive or dead. The green jacket of Lord Egremont was borne five times in triumph past the Epsom winning-post; but his victories, of which the first took place in 1782 and the last in 1826, were gained in days when the Derby was only a shadow of what it subsequently became. Within our own times Sir Joseph Hawley won the great Epsom race with Teddington, Beadsman, Musjid, and Blue Gown; but Teddington was the joint property of Sir Joseph and of the still-living Sir John Massey Ferrington. The four triumphs of Mr. Bowes, on the other hand, were accomplished with horses entirely his own, and all of them bred at Streatlam Castle. For the success of Mundig in 1835 Mr. Bowes was indebted to the superb riding of Bill Scott, while for that of Daniel O'Rourke in 1852 Frank Butler deserves all the credit. Mr. Bowes's other two Derby winners, Cotherstone and west Australian were animals of the very highest excellence, and each ought undoubtedly to have carried away the Two Thousand, the Derby, and the St. Leger, the last of which Cotherstone just missed from an attempt to win the race, and some large bets, with his far inferior stable-companion, Prize-fighter. With four Derbies, three Two Thousands, and one St. Leger to his credit, Mr. Bowes will always be regarded as one of the most conspicuous pillars of the Turf during the nineteenth century, and to record the names of other winners sent forth in his time from the Streatlam paddocks would fill more space than is now at our command. It may, however, be of interest to notice that one of the only yearlings ever bought by Mr. Bowes—Hetman Platoff, by Brutandorf, out of a Comus mare, the dam of Don John—was also one of the best horses that ever carried the famous black-and-gold jacket. Those Englishmen—and there are many such—who love the Turf well enough to glory in the birthplace of good racehorses, would do well to visit the paddocks that stretch to the rear of the interesting old house in which Mr. Bowes has just died. For many generations Streatlam, which has been the property of the Bowes family since the commencement of the fourteenth century, has given birth to famous thoroughbreds; but its greatest triumphs commenced with the two redoubtable brood-mares Queen Mab and Beatrice, brought thither, about 1795, by the tenth Lord Strathmore, Mr. Bowes's father. From Beatrice is descended Emma, the dam of Cotherstone and the grand-dam of West Australian, while the blood of Queen Mab flowed in the veins of Remembrancer, who won the St. Leger for Lord Strathmore in 1803, and of Daniel O'Rourke, who won the Derby for Mr. Bowes in 1852. Streatlam, in short, is a shrine where some "Old Mortality" of the Turf might dream his life away, and a strip of dark green turf still visible in its park reveals the spot where the horses of more than one Lord Strathmore were trained for their engagements. So long as the British thoroughbred continues to be held in honour, the owners of Streatlam Castle and of Gibside will never fade from the memory of racing men.

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CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

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CONTENTS:

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to places by Steamer and Dâk.
ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD—
  Examples of Cook's Tours Round the World.
  Circular Tours between Bombay, Madras or Calcutta and Ceylon, the Straits, China and Japan.
  Circular Tours between Bombay, Madras or Calcutta and Ceylon, Australia, Ceylon, the Straits, China, Japan.
THE ROUTE TO ENGLAND FROM INDIA *via* THE PACIFIC.
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM BOMBAY to places in INDIA and abroad.
  Table of distances on the Bolan Road.
Tonga Dâks.
Harbour Steam Ferries.
  Coast Routes to and near Bombay to Goa.
DESCRIPTION OF BOMBAY.
POSTAL DIRECTORY—
  Departure of Overland Mails.
  Departure of Inland Mails.
  Money Orders.
  Inland Postage Rates.
  Foreign do. do.
  Foreign Parcel Post.
TELEGRAPHIC CHARGES—
  Rates for Foreign Telegrams.
  Rates of Charges between India and Ceylon.
  Ceylon Local Telegraphic Charges.
THROUGH TRAINS—
  Bombay to Nagpore, Allahabad, and Calcutta.
  Calcutta, Allahabad, Nagpore, Indore, and Mhow to Bombay.
  Bombay to Surat, Ahmedabad, and Bhownuggar.
  Bombay and Ahmedabad to Ajmere, Indore, Mhow, Jeypore, Delhi, Agra, and Lahore.
  Lahore, Delhi, Agra, Jeypore, Ajmere, and Indore to Ahmedabad.
  Ahmedabad and Surat to Bombay.
  Bombay and Allahabad to Cawnpore, Delhi, Lahore, and Peshawar.
  Lahore to Mooltan, Sibi, and Kurrachee.
  Kurrachee and Sibi to Mooltan and Lahore.
  Mooltan, Lahore, and Peshawar to Delhi, Cawnpore and Allahabad.
  Bombay to Poona, Sholapur, Nizam Hyderabad, Madras, and Beypore.
  Beypore, Madras, Nizam Hyderabad, Sholapur, and Poona to Bombay.
Local Trains between Bombay, Coorla, Tanna, and Cullian.
Local Trains between Cullian, Tanna, Coorla, and Bombay.
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, Bandora, and Andaree.
Local Trains between Andaree, Bandora, Mahim, and Bombay.
RAILWAY TIME TABLES—
  Bombay to Bhosawal, Hosungabad, Jubbulpore, Allahabad, Benares, Gya, Patna, and Calcutta.
  Calcutta, Patna, Gya, Benares, Allahabad, Jubbulpore, Hosungabad to Bhosawal and Bombay.
  Bombay to Nagpore and Raj Nandgaon.
  Raj Nandgaon to Nagpore and Bombay.
  Bombay to Narel, Khandala, Poona, Ahmednuggar, Munmad, Sholapur, Nizam Hyderabad, Raichore, Madras, Bangalore, Mysore, Nilgiri, and Beypore.
Southern Mahratta Railways.
  Beypore, Nilgiri, Mysore, Bangalore, Madras, Raichore, Nizam Hyderabad, Sholapur and Munmad to Poona and Bombay.
  Bombay to Surat, Baroda, Ahmedabad, Bhownagar, Aboo-Road, Ajmere, Indore, Mhow, Jeypore, Agra, Muttra, Delhi, Lahore, Mooltan, Peshawar, Kurrachee, and Sibi.
  Sibi, Kurrachee, Peshawar, Mooltan, Lahore, Delhi, Muttra, Agra, Jeypore, Mhow, Indore, Ajmere, Aboo-Road, Bhownuggar, Ahmedabad, Baroda, and Surat to Bombay.
  Bombay and Calcutta to Allahabad, Cawnpore, Agra, Gwalior, and Delhi.
  Delhi, Gwalior, Agra, Cawnpore, and Allahabad to Bombay and Calcutta.
  Calcutta to Azimgunge, Rajmahal, Monghyr, and Luckieserai.
  Luckieserai, Monghyr, Rajmahal, and Azimgunge to Calcutta.
  Benares to Byramghat, Lucknow, Cawnpore, Allighur, and Moradabad.
  Moradabad, Allyghur, Cawnpore, Lucknow, and Byramghat to Benares.
  Rohilkund and Kumaon Railway.
  Semaria Ghat to Somastipore, Mozufferpore, and Durbunga and *vice versa.*
  Calcutta to Sonapore, Diamond Harbour, and Canning and *vice versa.*
  Calcutta to Ranaghat, Bongong, Ramnuggar, Damookdea, and Goalundo.
  Goalundo, Damookdea, Ramnuggar, Bongong, and Ranaghat to Calcutta.
  Bengal Central Railway.
  Bengal and North-Western Railway.
  Calcutta to Nawabgunj, Parbutipur, Rungpore, Siliguri, and Darjeeling.
  Darjeeling, Siliguri, Parbatipur, Rungpore, and Nawabgunj to Calcutta.
  Calcutta to Kunia, Mogulhat, and Dhubri and *vice versa.*
  Madras to Chingleput, Pondicherry, Tanjore, Negapatam, Trichinopoly, and Tuticorin.
  Tuticorin, Trichinopoly, Negapatam, Tanjore, Pondicherry, and Chingleput to Madras.
ABSTRACT OF RAILWAY REGULATIONS AND INFORMATIONS—
  Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
  H. H. the Nizam's Railway.
  Nagpur and Chhattisgarh State Railway.
  B. B. & Central India Railway.
  Bhownuggar-Gondal Railway.
  Rajputana-Malwa Railway.
  East Indian Railway.
  Sind Punjab and Delhi Railway.
  Indus Valley, Khandahar, and Punjab Northern Railways.
  Madras Railway.
  Mysore State Railway
  South Indian Railway.
  Oudh and Rohilkund Railway
  Patna and Gya State Railway.
  Tirhoot State Railway.
  Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railway.
  Nulhati State Railway.
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANIES—
  P. and O. Steam Navigation Co.
  Bombay to Suez and Brindisi, Venice or London.
  Venice, Brindisi or London to Suez and Bombay.
  Calcutta to Suez and *vice versa.*
  Bombay to Shanghai and *vice versa.*
  Bombay to Australia and *vice versa.*
  Rates of Passage Money.
Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes—Calcutta to Marseilles and *vice versa.*
  Rates of Passage Money.
  Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Co.—
  Bombay to Brindisi and Trieste Trieste to London.
  Alexandria to Cyprus.
  Rates of Passage Money.
Florio Rubattino Steam Navigation Co.—
  Bombay to Messina, Naples, Leghorn and Genoa.
  Rates of Passage Money.
  Anchor Line of Steamers—
  Bombay to Liverpool.
  Rate of Passage Money.
  Hall Line of Steamers—
  Bombay to Liverpool.
  Rates of Passage Money.
Clan Line of Steamers—
  Bombay to Liverpool.
  Rates of Passage Money.
Campagnie Nationale De Navigation.—
  Rates of Passage Money.
The Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Co.—
  Rates of Passage Money.
British India Steam Navigation Co.—
  Bombay to Madras, &c., and Calcutta and *vice versa.*
  Bombay to Kurrachee, Bushire and Bussorah and *vice versa.*
  Calcutta to Chittagong, Akyab and Rangoon and *vice versa.*
  Calcutta to Moulmein, Malacca and Singapore and *vice versa.*
  Madras to Vizagapatam and Rangoon.
  Rates of Passage Money.
Irrawady Flotilla Co.—
  Rangoon to Mandalay and Bassein and *vice versa.*
The River Steam Navigation Co.—
From Calcutta to Serajgunge, &c., to Debrooghur.
  Rates of Passage Money.
  The India General Steam Navigation Co.—
  Calcutta to Assam.
  Calcutta to Cachar.
  Rates of Passage Money.
  Calcutta to Cattack (*via* Chandbally).
  Rates of Passage Money.
  Midnapur Canal Daily Steam Service.
  Revilgunj and Patna by the Rivers Gogra and Ganges.
  Routes from Calcutta to Cachar.
  Gowhatti and Shillong Government Bullock Train and Passenger Services.
  Rates of Passage Money.
ROUTES BY STEAMERS.
ROUTES IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—
  Routes from Ahmedabad.
    Do. from Ahmednuggur (Deccan).
    Do. from Hingolee to Aurungabad *via* Jalna.
    Do. from Aurungabad (Deccan).
    Do. from Aurungabad to Ahmednuggur.
    Do. from Mominabad to Jalna.
    Do. from Aurungabad to Bheer
    Do. from Asseerghur.
    Do. from Baroda.
    Do. from Belgaum.
    Do. from Bhooj.
    Do. from Bombay.
    Do. from Dapoolee.
    Do. from Deesa.
    Do. from Dharwar.
    Do. from Gogha.
  Principal Routes in or passing through the Kaira Collectorate and Panch Mahals
  Routes from Kolhapoor.
    Do. from Neemuch.
    Do. from Poona.
    Do. in Kattywar.
    Do. from Sattara.
    Do. from Secunderabad to Hingolee *via* Nandair, Degaloor, and Jogiapett.
    Do. from Secunderabad to Mussilipatam *via* Bezoara.
    Do. from Surat.
ROUTES IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.
  Horse Carriage Dak Association.
  Punjab Van Dak.
  Dak-bearer Service.
ROUTES IN THE NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.—
  From Saharanpore to Dehra, Mussoori, and Landour.
  To Naini Tal and Almorah.
ROUTES TO THE PUNJAB.
  Ambalia to Kalka, Dugshai, Kasaoli, and Simla.
  Jullundhar Cantonments to Dharmsala.
  Dharmsala to Kokeir in Lahou (through) Kulu Valley.
  Lahore to Ferozepore.
PASSENGER SERVICE, SIMLA AND UMBALLA.
ROUTES TO KASHMERE.
BOMBAY TRAMWAY FARES.
RATES OF BOAT FARES for Bombay Harbour.
SCALE OF PALANQUIN FARES.
AUTHORISED RATES for Buggy Shigram, Cab, and Victoria.

AGENTS:

BOMBAY ... Watson & Co., and Thacker & Co.
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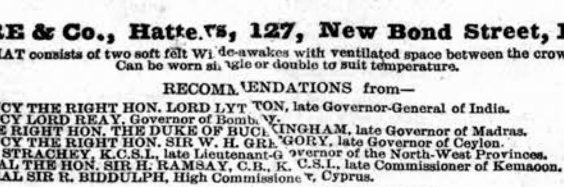

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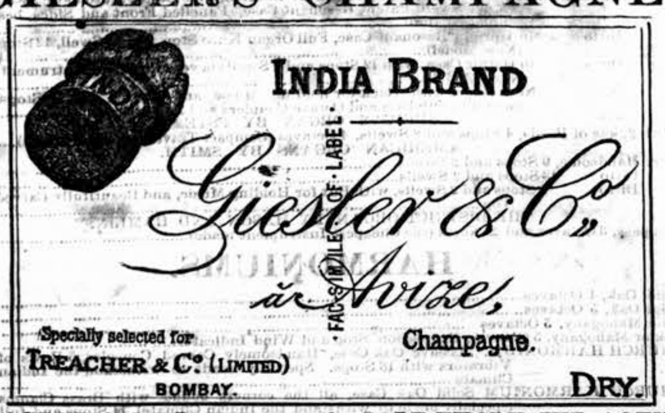

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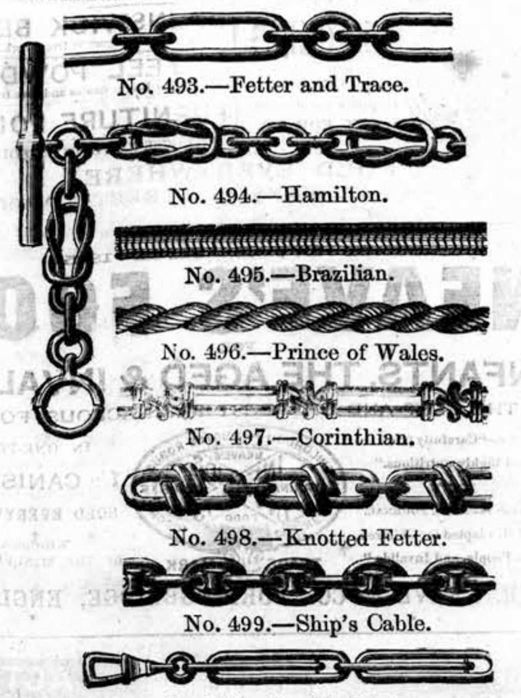

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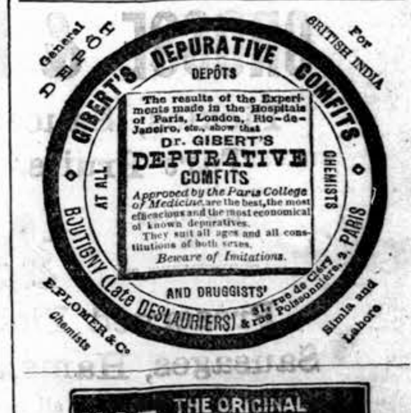

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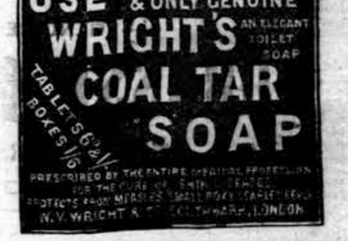

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